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ANNIVERSARIES.

From the Boston Recorder.

MISSIONARY MEETING IN BOSTON.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced their annual meeting in this city on Wednesday. The operations of this Board are more extensive than any other Missionary Society in the United States. Its expenditures in the last year were $93,540, and its receipts $87,978. Twenty years have elapsed since the Board began its operations, and nineteen since the first missionaries to the heathen were sent out under its patronage. The reasons for missions, as stated by the Corresponding Secretary in his report, appear stronger every year, as the work progresses in its effects; and it is evidently apparent that the gospel gives the only hope of an enduring blessing to the world. The operations of the Board in Bombay, in Ceylon, in Western Asia, &c. are attended with numerous blessings. The publication of the gospel, the circulation of the scriptures and of tracts, the education, both literary and religious, which the schools are communicating, are producing surprising changes in the idolatrous world. The superstitions inculcated on the populace by the Bramins are losing their effect, as the light of revelation and of science opens on their minds; and though the Roman catholic priests are sedulously guarding their devotees against reading the scriptures and religious tracts, there are occasional and happy instances in which even the Roman Catholics, discovering the impositions practised on them, break the chains in which they had been held, and come forth into the light and liberty of the gospel. The press is sending forth its precious pages, in all directions, and in different languages, and there is the best reason to believe that the good seed is now sowing, which will ere long produce a harvest of souls saved, and of blessings diffused through the earth, which will be preparatory to the glorious days, seen in vision by the patriarchs and prophets, who spoke under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. De Witt preached in the Park-street meeting house, from Matt. ix, 37, 38—*The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few: Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth labourers into his harvest.* The leading propositions of the discourse were—1. The motives to christian effort; and—2. The duty of persevering exertions in the promotion of christian missions. The harvest is great, and the field of labour extensive. The castes and the prejudices of India must be destroyed, and the wall of China, which shuts out the gospel, must be thrown down. The superstitions and despotisms which enslave the human race must give place to light and liberty, and the mind must be free in its search after truth. Another motive to encourage labour in this work is, the gospel confers immense blessings. Where, but in christian lands, are to be found real refinement of mind, civil liberty, or domestic purity? Take the map of the world, and reply. But what gives the gospel its brightest glory is its saving efficacy, redeeming the soul from the bondage of sin. The instrumentality required in this work is great. Preachers called of God, and qualified by his grace, must be employed. God will not, as in the first creation, speak his church into existence by a single fiat.—Means must be employed, and these he will succeed. In giving pastors, teachers, &c. he has committed to his church the means of its perpetuity and its indefinite multiplication. The facilities and prospects now furnished are another high incentive to holy effort. Providence opens the way and brightens the path of the friends of missions.—The day of Pentecost gave life and energy to the primitive disciples; but it was not a miraculous influence, but the common operations of the Holy Spirit, which effected the conversions under Peter's preaching, as under that of Paul and others afterwards. And when darkness and superstition had again overspread the world, and the degrading doctrine had obtained currency, that ignorance was the mother of devotion, the invention of the mariner's compass, and the art of printing, by which the bible was spread, again pierced the gloom in which our race was involved, and the glorious reformation followed. In later times, however, infidelity has raised its brazen front of profaneness; but Bible Societies, and Missionary Societies, and other associations, divided the labour of counteracting the evil, and we now see a glorious day. On the duty of persevering in the promotion of missions, the Doctor was ardent and eloquent. The christian edifice, he said, must be raised by human instrumentalities, but all their dependence is on God. This dependence must be deeply felt, and it must pervade ministers and churches. Prayer, ardent and incessant, must be made for the Holy Spirit's influence, without whose sacred energies nothing can be done. Missionaries must be trained to their work in our theological seminaries, and it must be felt that we need in this labour, men both of piety and science. A diffusive benevolence must pervade Christians of all denominations; and though they may labour in different spheres, their pole-star must be the glory of Christ and the world's salvation.

On Thursday afternoon, at half past three o'clock, the communion of the Lord's Supper was celebrated in Park-street church, where about 1500 professed disciples of Christ from different parts of the United States commorated the atoning death of their Master.

In the evening another meeting was held in Park-street church, and after prayer by Rev. President Day, of Yale college, a part of the annual report was read by Mr. Evarts, the Secretary of the Board; and the audience was addressed by Rev. President Allen, of Bowdoin college, President Bates, of Middlebury college, and Dr. Miller, of Princeton, N. J. A collection was then taken in aid of the funds of the Board, which amounted to $895.36.

The remarks of Dr. Miller were particularly interesting and impressive. He observed that the support of missions abroad was the surest way to promote religion at home; because, 1st, Obedience to the command of Christ to preach the gospel to every creature, secures his blessing on the churches: 2d, The spirit of missions is religion itself; and consequently the more this spirit is cherished in the churches, the more of religion will exist in them; and 3d, Because nothing has a more direct influence to encourage and promote piety than the accounts of conversions to christianity from among pagans. Each of these three positions Dr. Miller illustrated by a few brief and appropriate remarks. He referred to the happy revivals of religion which are enjoyed by those churches where most is done for foreign missions, and the spiritual apathy of those churches in which this enterprise of christian benevolence is neglected; and concluded by observing that the best method of strengthening a feeble church, is, to engage its members in aiding foreign missions, and that this method might be adopted with good prospect of success in reference to the new churches at the west.

MINUTES FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of this year is elaborate and full of interest. We present our readers with the following summary and abstract:—

SUMMARY.

There are forty-seven missionary stations under the direction of the Board, forty-six ordained preachers of the gospel to the heathen, five licensed preachers, and four men who have completed their theological course, and are now ready to be ordained. The whole number of labourers of both sexes, sent from this country, and supported by the funds of the Board, is about two hundred and twenty-five. One of the stations is at Bombay, five in Ceylon, one at Malta, one at Beyroot, six at the Sandwich islands, and thirty-three among the North-American Indians. About 1100 converted heathens have been received into the mission churches, a large portion of them within the last year, and great numbers are brought under religious restraint, giving more or less evidence of piety. At least 50,000 learners are enrolled in the mission schools, and about 600 teachers, most of them natives, who have themselves been taught by missionary influence, are employed in them. The missionaries and the Board have made use of the press for the dissemination of knowledge in eleven languages; four of them spoken principally in Asia, one in Europe principally, one in Europe and Asia equally, four in the forests of North-America, and one in Polynesia, viz. the Mahratta, Tamul, Armeno-Turkish, Arabic, Greek, Italian, Cherokee, Choctaw, Seneca, Ahernakee, and Hawaiian. The last, (with some help from Mr. Ellis, English missionary), together with the Choctaw and Ahernakee, persons employed by the Board were the first to reduce to writing. This is true also of the Cherokee, so far as the Roman alphabet is used. The Board has presses under the direction of the missions at Bombay, in Ceylon, Malta, and the Sandwich islands. The works printed are the new testament, other portions of scripture, various religious books and tracts, and school books. All these are put into circulation among the heathen, and the field is constantly opening for a wider and still wider circulation, and for an indefinite increase of all these evangelical operations.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts of the Board from donations and legacies, during the year which closed on the 31st August, amounted to $80,788. 16, while the receipts from the same sources, during the year preceding, amounted to $104,542.24; leaving a deficiency of receipts in the way of contribution or donation, (which are the only sources of income worthy to be considered), of $23,754.08. The transfer of $4000 from the permanent fund to current expenses, with some variations in he interest of money received in two years, presents the total receipts of the year ending August 31, 1829, at $106,928.26, and of the year just closed, at $87,019.37, leaving a deficiency of $19,908.89. But the real deficiency, and that which should be the basis of all our calculations, and all our action, is $4000 more, viz. $23,908.89.

ABSTRACT.

1. BOMBAY.—One station. Messrs. Stone, Graves, and Allen, missionaries: Mr. Garret, printer: Miss Farrer, teacher of females.

During the first six months of last year, 12,000 copies of portions of the scripture and tracts were worked off at the mission press, amounting to 510,000 pages. Connected with the mission are 31 schools; 12 of them for females. About 1000 boys and 400 girls attend. Female education is advancing. Sir John Malcolm, governor of Bombay, has given 300 rupees, (about 130 dollars), to the American missionaries, for the benefit of female schools, and other benevolent individuals gave 1200 rupees.—Messrs. Hervey, Read, and Ramsey, who sailed from Boston in August last, are designed as a reinforcement to this mission.

2. CEYLON.—Five stations.—*Tillipally.* Mr. Spaulding, missionary; nine native teachers and assistants, 879 boys, and 170 girls in the schools. Cornelius Atwood, a member of the preparatory school, admitted to the church last year.

Batticotta.—Messrs. Meigs and Poor, missionaries; four native assistants. The Seminary contains 79 students, of whom 22 are professors of the christian faith. Donations to the amount of 650 dollars were made to the seminary by English residents. There are 13 free schools, containing 601 boys, and 89 girls.

Oodooville.—Mr. Winslow, missionary; five native assistants, 17 free schools, 624 boys and 132 girls; and a central school of 23 girls, eight of whom are members of the church.

Panditeripo.—Mr. Scudder, missionary; and three native assistants. Fourteen free schools, 300 boys, and 105 girls. The power of the Brahmins in the neighbourhood of this station is evidently on the decline.

Manepy.—Mr. Woodward, missionary; four native assistants. Fourteen free schools, 300 boys, and 175 girls.

At all the stations, 130 natives have been received to the church.

3. WESTERN ASIA.—Two stations. *Malta.*—Messrs. Temple and Goodell, missionaries. Mr. Hallock, printer. The number of works published at the mission press in 1829, was as follows: In modern Greek 12, in Armeno-Turkish 16, and in Italian 5. Whole number of copies 69,300; number of pages 2,943,200; average number of pages in a copy, 52. The mission press has furnished Greece with many school books. The report gives an account of the exploring tour of Mr. Anderson in Greece, and of Mr. Bird on the northern coast of Africa. Messrs. Dwight and Whiting sailed from Boston as a reinforcement to this mission, in January last.

Beyroot.—Messrs. Bird and Whiting arrived at this station in May last. Messrs. Smith and Dwight had commenced an exploring tour through Armenia. In June last they were at Tocat, where they had visited the grave of Martyn.

3. CHINA.—Messrs. Abeel and Bridgman, missionaries. This mission has but just commenced. The missionaries arrived at Canton last February.

5. SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Six nations.—*Honoruru.*—Messrs. Bingham and Clark, missionaries: Mr. Chamberlain, superintendent: Dr. Judd, physician: Mr. Shepherd, printer. A new house of worship, capable of containing 4000 people, was opened in July, 1829. The young King takes an active and decided part in favour of religion and good order. Schools increasing and improving. In the island of Oahu there are 221 schools, containing 6,398 pupils. During the period embraced by the report, 10,000 copies of Luke, and as many of the Acts, have been printed and put in circulation. Seventy-four natives have been admitted to the church; whole number as yet admitted, 185. The Jesuit missionaries continue their operations, and seem to be making some little progress.

Waimea.—Messrs. Whiting and Gulick, missionaries: Miss Ogden, teacher. Number of schools on the island of Touai, 80; number of scholars, 2,350.

Lahaina.—Messrs. Richards, Andrews, and Greene, missionaries; two native assistants. Number of schools 173; of scholars 10,385; number of persons admitted to the church within the year, 23.

Kairua.—Messrs. Thurston and Bishop, missionaries; one native teacher. Kuakini, Governor of Hawaii, and 35 others, admitted to the church the last year. The natives hold meetings for religious improvement, as in the United States, and conduct them in the same manner. Number of schools 200, of scholars 8,575.

Waiakea.—Mr. Goodrich, missionary; one native assistant. Natives very strict in their observance of the Sabbath, and other religious institutions. Number of pupils in the schools, 6,500.

Kaavaroa.—Mr. Ruggles, missionary; one native assistant. A great attention to religion commenced here in Feb. 1829.—Not less than 200 individuals made the inquiry, "What shall we do?" The meeting for recent converts is attended by 50 or 60, and is constantly increasing. Number of pupils in the schools about 5000. The schools are taught by native teachers, who open and close them with prayer.

6. CHEROKEES.—Seven stations; viz. at Brainerd, Carmel, Creekpath, Hightower, Willstown, Candy's Creek, and New-Echota; and 35 missionaries, assistants, farmers, mechanics, &c. in the service of the mission. This mission was proceeding very prosperously, and the Cherokess were making rapid advances in civilisation and religious improvement, until the recent aggression upon their rights. By the measures of Georgia and the general government, they have been thrown into the greatest perplexity and distress, and claim the sympathies and prayers of all the friends of religion and justice.

7. CHICKASAWS.—Four stations, 10 missionaries and assistants. The question of removal agitatest he Chickasaws, as well as the other southern tribes. The territory to which they are called to remove, is regarded by them as unsuited to their condition, and incapable of being rendered a proper residence.

8. CHOCTAWS.—Two stations; 14 missionaries, assistants, farmers, &c. During the year, 202 persons have been admitted to the church, as the fruits of a special attention to religion, which still continues.

9. CHEROKEES OF THE ARKANSAS.—Four stations; 16 missionaries and assistants.—These Indians emigrated some time since, and no sooner had they taken possession of their new territory, where they were to be forever protected from injurious intercourse with white men, than they were followed by a host of traders, who deluged the country with whiskey. The result has been most disastrous.

10. OSAGES OF THE NEOSHO.—Three stations; 14 missionaries and assistants.—Schools well attended; and there has been special seriousness among the people.

11. OSAGES OF THE MISSOURI HARMONY. One station; nine missionaries and assistants. Opportunities of usefulness principally confined to schools.

12. GREEN BAY.—One station; three missionaries and assistants. This is a new station, and has thus far proved successful. Ten or twelve persons have been admitted to the church.

13. MACKINAW.—One station; 12 missionaries and assistants. The meeting-house commenced last fall, has been finished and occupied; the basement story furnishing convenient school rooms. The expense was borne almost entirely by the Indians, and the traders from the interior, who, on this as well as other occasions, have shown much friendship for the mission, and a truly christian liberality. It is refreshing to notice a few such instances, among so many of an opposite character.

14. MAUMEE, Ohio.—One station; four missionaries and assistants. Some seriousness has been manifested in the school; the pupils have been studious, and made good progress.

There are also stations among the Indians in New-York, at the following places, viz. Tuscacora, Seneca, and Cattaraugus, which employ 11 missionaries and assistants.

The above is necessarily a very hasty and imperfect sketch of the report, but we have endeavoured to make it accurate as far as it goes.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The meeting of the Board for the transaction of business was holden in the chapel of the old south church on Wednesday, October 6th, and continued by adjournment, to Saturday the 9th.

[Among the officers and members present, were Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Hon. Jonas Platt, Gen. Sewall, Presidents Day, Bates, Allen, and Porter, and a large number of the most distinguished clergymen of the northern states.]

There were also honourary members present from various parts of the United States.

The committee to whom we referred that part of the annual report which relates to the American Indians, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after a long and interesting debate, were adopted:—

In adverting to the painful and important subject of the claims of Georgia to the absolute right of property, as well as the exclusive jurisdiction over the territory of the Cherokee Indians within that state, and the projected removal of those Indians, together with the Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, to a region beyond the Mississippi, this committee report, for the consideration of the Board, the following resolutions, viz:—

Resolved, That, from the peculiar situation in which these defenceless and unoffending Indians stand to this Board, we feel it to be our indispensable duty, at this crisis of their destiny, to express our sympathy in their distressed condition; and also our deep sense of the solemnity of the obligations, which treaties, superadded to the claims of natural justice, have imposed on the government of our country, in behalf of those interesting people; and we earnestly implore the blessing of Almighty God, to enlighten and guide the deliberations of the constituted authorities of our country, so as to secure the just rights of those Indians, and preserve the faith and honour of the government.

The following resolution was also discussed and passed:—

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be instructed to prepare and present to both houses of Congress, a memorial, earnestly and respectfully expressing the views and sentiments of this Board, on the subject of the proposed removal of the Indians residing in the states of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, to a region beyond the river Mississippi, in reference to the benevolent plan of extending to those Indians the blessings of civilisation and religious instruction.

The subject of the claims of the children of missionaries in Ceylon, in respect to education and support, having been submitted to the Board by the Prudential Committee, was committed to a committee, who reported certain resolutions, which, after full discussion, were adopted.

The committee appointed to consider the subject of conducting the executive business of the Board, the expenses of the missionary rooms, agents, &c. reported, that after all the attention which they had been able to give to the subject, they found occasion to recommend no specific directions to the Prudential Committee. On the contrary, they are satisfied, that the executive and pecuniary business of the Board has hitherto been transacted with economy, prudence, and fidelity; and that the whole subject may be safely left in the hands of the Prudential Committee. This report was accepted.

A committee, appointed to inquire what measures may be adopted to promote increased efforts in the missionary cause, recommended that the publications of the Board be increased.

This report was accepted.

Afterwards, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas the period has arrived, in which it is incumbent on those who love the Lord Jesus, and pray for the subjection of all nations to his reign, to make greater efforts and sacrifices, in order to carry forward, to its entire accomplishment, the sacred enterprise in which this Board is engaged; therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Prudential Committee to appoint, as speedily as possible, such number of general and other agents in different parts of the country, as in their judgment may be necessary to bring before every Christian in the community the duty of aiding in the great work of converting the world.

Resolved, That the Prudential Committee be requested also to consider whether it may not be expedient occasionally to call home, for a season, missionaries now in the field, to plead this cause among the churches of the land.

Resolved, That it be further recommended to the Prudential Committee to take into consideration the question, whether the greatest permanent success of the cause of foreign missions, both at home and in pagan lands, does not render it important that a delegation be appointed to visit the stations now under the care of the Board in different parts of the world.

Resolved, That it be respectfully and earnestly recommended to the friends and supporters of foreign missions, in connection with this Board, vigorously to sustain the Prudential Committee in any or all of the foregoing measures, which shall be adopted, and in any other measures which shall be found necessary for the efficient and successful prosecution of this benevolent object.

The committee appointed to report on the case of disabled missionaries, and the widows and orphans of missionaries, who are unable to maintain themselves, reported, together with a preamble, making a statement of the case, the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board and the christian community are under obligations to extend a kind and sympathising regard to superannuated, disabled, and enfeebled missionaries, who have been compelled by ill health, or other causes, to leave their respective fields of labour; and that they are also under obligations to supply the wants of such missionaries, and of the widows and orphans of missionaries destitute of the means of support, in such a manner as shall manifest the gratitude and confidence of the friends of missions.

Resolved, That in all provisions for this purpose, the Prudential Committee shall act according to the circumstances of each case, until a system shall have been adopted and sanctioned by the Board; and that, in all cases, a strict regard be had to economy.

Resolved, That it is expedient that a separate fund be established for the class of persons above mentioned, which fund shall be constituted in the following manner:—

1. By donations from missionaries on their entering upon missionary service; which donation shall be preserved and invested by the Board, in the most prudent manner; and which shall be reserved for the use, in the first instance, of the donors themselves and their families, should need require; but, if not required for the donors and their families, they shall form part of a permanent fund, the interest of which alone shall be applied to the purposes here contemplated.

2. By donations and legacies which shall be given for this specific object.

3. By occasional grants, when necessary, from the treasury of the general Board.

The above is not intended as a complete account of the doings of the meeting; but merely as a summary of the articles of business, which are most generally interesting to the missionary cause. When the minutes shall appear, in the official publication of the Board, we shall be able to give further information.

The next annual meeting of the Board will be held at New-Haven, Con. on the first Wednesday in October, 1831, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, first preacher, and Rev. President Allen, second preacher.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Hon. JOHN COTTON SMITH, *President.*
Hon. STEP'N VAN RENSSELAER, *V. Pres.*
Rev. Calvin Chapin, D.D. *Rec. Sec'ry.*
Hon. William Read, Rev. Leon'd Woods, D. D. Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Hon. Samuel Hubbard, Rev. Warren Fay, D. D. Rev. Benj. B. Wisner, D.D. — *Prudential Committee.*
Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. *Cor. Sec'ry.*
Rev. Rufus Anderson, Mr. David Greene, — *Assistant Secretaries.*
Henry Hill, Esq. *Treasurer.*
John Tappan, Esq. Charles Stoddard, Esq. — *Auditors.*

The deliberations of the Board were of the most interesting character, and richly instructive on all subjects connected with the missionary enterprise. We regretted that there were no more of the friends of missions present to listen to them. It ought to be generally understood that the *business meetings* of the Board are open to all who desire to attend them, and that the discussions at these meetings are well worthy the public notice. The names of the members present at the late meeting in this city, are sufficient to convince our readers that the remarks made by them could not be devoid of interest; and we can give our testimony that we have seldom had an opportunity to witness debates so spirited, eloquent and instructive. It is an occasion of devout gratitude to God, that he has raised up such men as compose this Board, to take the lead in the great work of extending the blessings of christianity to pagan nations; and he who has directed them thus far, and given them such glorious success, will not forsake them in the midst of their labour; and the churches with which they are connected, who already support 225 labourers in the field of foreign missions, will not relax their exertions, till the Son of God *shall have the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.*

WIDOWS & FATHERLESS SOCIETY.

A sermon was delivered for the benefit of this Society, before a numerous audience in Park-street church, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester. The text was Deut. xiv, 29. After sermon a collection was taken for the funds of the Society, which amounted to $200, besides a gold ring and a breast pin.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

WE SHALL ACCOMPLISH OUR OBJECTS.

It is believed to be generally true, that ministers of the gospel accomplish their specific aims in preaching. This assertion, considering the apparent want of success so common in the christian ministry, may seem paradoxical, but is by no means unfounded. Were it the specific aim of each minister of Christ to reconcile sinners to him, and promote the best interests of his church, and still the same results witnessed as at present, the case would be different; but as things are, we must keep in mind that a variety of aims direct the labours of those who preach the gospel. The aim of one class is merely to procure the means of subsistence in a reputable manner. In this they usually succeed. Very few, possessing moderate abilities, wholly fail. Some men preach with a view to gain notoriety in the world. As their station necessarily gives more or less publicity to their actions, this object is easily attained. Others, conscious of possessing popular talents, aim chiefly at human applause. In this case, also, success is very common. Where the christian religion is nominally prevalent, an eloquent preacher is sure of popular fame.

The specific aim of some ministers, is the maintenance of orthodoxy, i. e. their own opinions. They fix upon a set of notions, having at least a christian name, and expressed in christian terms, which they advance and defend on all occasions, when it is practicable. If stationed over particular churches, it is not wonderful that they succeed in training the majority of their hearers to believe with themselves. The avowed object of others, is to advance the interests of society, by the promotion of external decency and morality. Such an object is always secured to a greater or less extent, by the support of christian institutions, even in the absence of vital piety. Some men preach the gospel, because they have been educated for this profession. Their object is secured by the mere act of preaching, whatever may be its results. Other classes might doubtless be specified in confirmation of the sentiment here maintained, but there is one more whose case demands particular attention. I refer to those who make the conversion of sinners, and their sanctification, the main objects of their ministry. But, says an objector, will it not be very uncharitable to say that this class are generally successful, when the number who are *thus* successful, is so small? Perhaps it is uncharitable, but it is equally possible, that the number of gospel ministers whose specific aim is the conversion of sinners is much less than is generally supposed. There is abundant room for deception in regard to this point. Not, however, to enter into a discussion of such a topic, is it not evident that the aim in question must be attended by measures having an explicit reference to the desired object? In the prosecution of this object, will not the christian minister be led to earnest expostulations with impenitent sinners? Or, if his discourses never contain such expostulations, delivered with appropriate feeling, may we not conclude, that the object of the preacher is secured without them?

In the apprehension of the writer, facts warrant the general conclusion, that wherever an ambassador of Christ makes the conversion of sinners a special object of his daily labours, he will be more or less successful in his aim. Nor will he be surprised, if sinners are alarmed by his preaching. Many preachers would be really surprised if impenitent sinners were disturbed by their discourses. A result so different from that intended, would perplex them, while it would simply answer the expectation of those before mentioned.

If there be any foundation for the assertions contained in this article, it is important that all who enter the ministry, should fix definitely upon the object to be secured by their labours. This object should concentrate their efforts; and if it be mainly to glorify God in the salvation of sinners, success may and ought to be expected, as certainly as in the other cases which have been considered.

C. S. A.

From the North-American Review.

TREASURES OF THE BIBLE.

Men begin to feel and enjoy, with something like a true relish, the indescribable beauty of the sacred poets. This exquisite fountain, so long hidden from the eye, and unvisited, even by the footsteps of wanderers, has at length been unsealed; the sere leaves and the accumulated mosses have been removed from its sparkling purity; the world has tasted of its freshness, and it can never be restrained in its free flow. In an intellectual as well as a moral sense, it makes the wilderness and the solitary place be glad, and the desert blossom as a rose. It has blessed the individual minds who have drunk deep of its inspiration, with a vividness of fancy, a grandeur of imagination, an original simplicity and purity of thought, a power of sublime expression and imagery, and a reverence for all that is wise and good, which might in vain have been sought from the study of the literature of all other nations. The genius of Milton was early baptised in this fountain. It was from

> ——"Siloa's brook, that flow'd,
> Fast by the oracle of God,"

that he invoked the "heavenly muse" to aid him in his "adventurous song." The tones of the Hebrew language came to his ear with a near and familiar accent, like that of his maternal dialect. He had fully mastered its treasures; and *Paradise Lost* exhibits on every page the impress of a mind most thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the sacred poets.

Setting aside the circumstance of their divine origin and consequent moral excellence, the scriptures of the old testament present such a field of curious, useful, and noble investigation, on so many of the most interesting subjects which can occupy the human mind, viewed under so many romantic, elevated, and interesting lights, and they are besides so rich in all the elements of true sublimity and beauty, whether in poetry or history, that they are pre-eminently worthy of the most minute and patient study which the christian philosopher or the man of taste and genius can bestow upon them. It will hereafter, perhaps, be regarded as an anomaly in the history of the human intellect, that the poems of Homer should for ages have attracted the attention of the proudest minds, and been made for a time almost the exclusive object of criticism in all its forms, and of associated inquiry in all its ten thousand wanderings, and yet that the Hebrew writings of the inspired volume, though equally before the eye and within the memory of men, should have been long passed by with such entire absence of every thing like an attentive study, as to have left the great body of the most learned critics completely ignorant of their true nature, and gravely mistaking their poetry for prose. Without going into a minute consideration of the causes of this neglect, the reflection is now a very familiar one, that it has not been owing to the want of attractiveness and grandeur in these writings, for in these respects they far surpass any thing that can be found in the whole circle of Grecian and Roman literature. The spirit of their poetry goes deeper into the human soul, and breathes a finer harmony of feeling; it calls forth thoughts which will never come at any other bidding. The *date* of their oldest poem is lost in extreme antiquity; and this is a charm which will draw many to the pages of the Grecian bard, who had not a soul to feel or to appreciate his poetical beauties. If we step a little out of the circle of poetry into that of prose, which in a critical point of view has been equally neglected, what is there in all the celebrated histories of Greece, to compare, in point of beauty, nature, and affecting simplicity, with some portions of the Pentateuch? It is a miracle, says Eichhorn, which has preserved our little Hebrew library so perfect. It is almost a miracle, which has kept it, till within comparatively a few years, so perfectly unexplored.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

THE PARSEE, THE JEW, AND THE CHRISTIAN.

By Dr. F. A. Krummacher.—A Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sacred fire. What! said he to the priest, do ye worship the fire? Not the fire, answered the priest; it is to us an emblem of the sun, and of his genial heat. Do ye then worship the sun as your god? asked the Jew. Know ye not this luminary, also, is but a work of that almighty Creator?

We know it, replied the priest; but the uncultivated man requires a sensible sign, in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun, the incomprehensible source of light, an image of that invisible Being, who blesses and preserves all things?

The Israelite thereupon rejoined:—Do your people, then, distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their God, and descending from this to a baser object, they kneel before an earthly flame! Ye amuse the outward, but blind the inward eye; and while ye hold to them the earthly, ye withdraw the heavenly light? Thou shalt not make unto thee any image or any likeness.

How then do ye designate the Supreme Being? asked the Parsee.

We call him Jehovah Adonia; that is, the Lord who is, who was, and who will be, answered the Jew.

Your appellation is grand and sublime, said the Parsee; but it is awful too!

A Christian then drew nigh and said—We call him *Father*.

The Pagan and the Jew looked at each other, and said—Here is at once an image and reality; it is a word of the heart, said they.

Therefore they raised their eyes to heaven, and said with reverence and love, "Our *Father!*" And they took each other by the hand, and all three called one another *brothers!*

It is strange that men wish to dwell in magnificent palaces, knowing that the tomb is their true inheritance.

TEMPERANCE.

From the Weekly Review.

GERTRUDE.

"Do you know, Gertrude, the opinion prevalent in the neighbourhood, in regard to your friend Wilton?"

"Mother," said Gertrude with a forced composure, "I know of nothing to his disadvantage. I know he has enemies here—bitter, implacable enemies, who would gladly sacrifice him. I know, too, that their tongues have not been idle, that defamation in its foulest nature has been plentifully bestowed upon a virtuous and high minded gentleman."

"Gertrude," said her mother, "I know that the world sometimes condemns unjustly. I know that defamation has sometimes hunted down the pure and virtuous, and blackened the fair fame of the upright and praiseworthy. But, when so much is averred respecting Wilton; when friends and foes alike acknowledge his aberrations, the one by open attacks upon his reputation, the other by doubtful whispers, and expressions of regret, and an evident withdrawal of their former warm and confiding friendship, we may justly fear that there is indeed some reason for such a change; that our young and ingenuous friend is yielding to the fascination of vice, gliding gradually and almost imperceptibly down that fearful path which leads from the perfect light of virtue and holiness."

"I will not believe it—never," replied Gertrude, her clear blue eye lighting up with unwonted energy. "Mother, you are deceived alike by the avowed enemies and the false and envious friends of Charles Wilton. Believe me, I have not reposed my confidence in a stranger. I know Wilton to be virtuous and honourable. And who, let me ask, are those who traduce his character?" Her beautiful lip curled into an expression of ineffable scorn, as she replied to her own interrogatory:—"False hearted wretches, creatures of envy and malice, who would as soon dare the falling thunder-bolt, as confront the indignant glance of the man they have so foully injured."

Gertrude spoke from the impulse of her heart. She could not believe that such a man as Charles Wilton *could* debase himself to the sin of drunkenness; that he whose nature was so noble, so elevated, a passionate lover of the beauty of the natural universe, and of the godlike manifestations of human virtue, the out-breaking of the immortal spirit from the darkness of its prison-house, *could*, by any possible temptations, yield to the baleful enticements of the destroyer, and humble the godlike image of manhood lower than that of the "brutes which perish."

And why was it, that when all her friends saw and warned her of her danger, she clung yet closer to the object of their fears? Why was it, when the bosom friends of Charles Wilton avoided him as if there were contamination in his very presence, that the beautiful and intellectual Gertrude welcomed his approach with a smile of deeper fondness? *She loved him;* and the love of a heart like hers changes not with the changes of the beloved; it burns brighter and warmer as the shadows of evil close around its object.

And Gertrude became the wife of Charles Wilton; and his victim also. She died early, but not before every beautiful blossom of her affection had perished: not before a death-like withering had gone over her heart, until it became as dust, and all its warm and holy feelings gave place to bitterness and loathing and abhorrence. Oh, there is nothing in human suffering, like wrong and scorn from those we love, and would die for; nothing which so changes and chills the confiding bosom. And all this Gertrude felt, and her high spirits sank under the trial.—She perished; but the last moments of her existence were unsoothed by the voice of affection. At times, indeed, a bloated and loathsome form bent over her pillow, the wreck of all which gives beauty and dignity to manhood; and a voice, hideous from drunkenness, murmured in her ear the disgusting words of an idiot's fondness; to be succeeded by the rude oath, the unfeeling jest, the savage indifference to mortal suffering, which characterise the lost, shameless drunkard.

Let woman beware of the intemperate.—Let her shun their presence as the accursed of heaven, the smitten with moral leprosy which is alike immedicable and unescapable. Let her remember that in uniting her destiny with that of the drunkard, she is drawing down upon her head the heaviest of curses. It were better to embrace the sepulchre, whose cold halls are haunted only by the spectre of decay. It is the wedlock of beauty and pollution, of purity and pestilence; the binding of a breathing form of life to the loathsomeness of death.

From the New-York Observer.

TEMPERATE BOARDING.

"Every man that striveth for the mastery, is temperate in all things."

The following facts, stated to me by a member of Williams college, furnish a good illustration of the manner in which an important reform might be effected by any company of boarders, or by any family, disposed to become temperate in all things.

Two students of that institution, impressed with the conviction that great injury to health and mental improvement was occasioned by too free indulgence at the table, adopted the following resolutions, to be strictly adhered to by themselves and such as might join them, for at least one college term:—

1. We will have on the table no tea nor coffee.
2. We will have meat but once a day.
3. We will have no warm bread.
4. We will have no cakes; and pies but once a week.
5. When we have meat, we will have no butter.

At the commencement of the last spring term, these resolutions were agreed to by about twenty students; and a respectable gentleman was engaged to furnish the table at about *one-third less* than the usual price of board. But the project, as was to be expected, met with opposition, and even with ridicule; so much, indeed, that the landlord could with difficulty be persuaded to adhere to his engagement.

The usual fare was; for breakfast, bread and butter, with sometimes the addition of baked potatoes; for dinner, meat, of but one kind at a time, with simple vegetables; or, as a substitute for meat, plain pudding or pies; for supper, bread and butter, or as a substitute, hasty-pudding and milk.

Before the close of the spring term, this course of living was found to be very manifestly favourable to health and spirits; the temperate borders being able to accomplish much more intellectual labour than usual, with less necessity for exercise; and increasing numbers were ready to join their table.

In the course of the spring and summer terms, others in the town, perceiving that the keeper of this table was making greater profit than themselves, engaged boarders on the same plan. The result is, that a majority of the students have preferred the temperance tables; and this system of economy as well as health, is doubtless one cause why a much larger number than usual have joined that institution at the commencement of the present college year. Such facts need no comment. Would not other literary institutions find their account in imitating the example? And might not individuals in cities and large towns, concerned in boarding, benefit themselves and many others by forthwith establishing similar tables? A.

Anecdote.—It is well known that ardent spirits are very offensive to animals, especially to horses. Of this fact, a traveller recently passing through one of the villages of Vermont was reminded in the following manner:—

At a place where two roads crossed at right angles, he found a neat reservoir of water, supplied by an acqueduct from a spring in the Green mountains. While his horse was regaling himself, the traveller's attention was attracted to a label on the post containing the following stanza:—

> Temperance fountain, good as can be,
> Better far than rum or brandy;
> If this truth excites your fury,
> Let your *horse* be *judge* and *jury*.

Another "Sign."—Bristol county (Mass.) has followed the example of Plymouth; the commissioners have determined to grant *no* licenses to retailers of ardent spirits. The population of these two counties in 1820 amounted to nearly 89,000.

INTELLIGENCE.

CANTON MISSION.

We insert from the New-York Observer, the following extract of a letter to the Rev. Dr. Knox, just received by him from Rev. Mr. Abeel, dated Canton, April, 1830:—

"You have doubtless understood before the present of our safe arrival. The passage in many respects was very pleasant. Every comfort, convienence and kind attention from those in authority were enjoyed. Considering the ill treatment and privations of the reinforcement to the Sandwich islands, we have great reason for gratitude in the arrangements of divine Providence. The christian community is not aware of the moral degradation of seamen, or they would make more strenuous exertions to redeem this class of mortals from their debased and dangerous condition.

"Since our arrival, I have been preaching alternately at Canton and Wampoa. Dr. Morrison thought it advisable that Mr. Bridgman and myself should divide the labours, and consequently when I am at one place, he supplies the other. The English have a chaplain, whose service they generally attend; and as they constitute a large portion of foreign residents, our auditory is necessarily small, as it is not the season for many American vessels. Our congregation of seafaring men is by no means as large as we have every reason to expect it will be, when the periodical arrivals commence. There have been but three ships here since the Bethel flag was hoisted, the last of which carries this letter. As it regards Canton, my knowledge is very limited, except on one subject. They are sunk in the deepest ignorance and debasement. They have a multitude of gods, and are yet most strikingly "without God in the world." Their religion is a system of absurd superstition."

THE MISSIONARY JOSEPH WOLFF.

The following is Mr. Lewis Way's just and eloquent description of his fervid friend:—

"Wolff appears to me to be a comet without any perihelion, and capable of setting a whole system on fire. When I should have addressed him in Syria, I heard of him at Malta; and when I supposed he was gone to England, he was riding like a ruling angel in the whirlwinds of Antioch, or standing unappalled among the crumbling towers of Aleppo. A man, who at Rome, calls the Pope "the dust of the earth," and tells the Jews at Jerusalem, that "the Gemara is a lie;" who passes his days in disputation, and his nights in digging the Talmud; to whom a floor of bricks is a feather bed, and a box a bolster; who makes or finds a friend alike in the persecutor of his former or present faith; who can conciliate a pacha, or confute a patriarch; who travels without a guide, speaks without an interpreter, can live without food, and pay without money; forgiving all the insults he meets with, and forgetting all the flattery he receives; who knows little of worldly conduct, and yet accommodates himself to all men, without giving offence to any; such a man (and such and more is Wolff) must excite no ordinary degree of attention in a country, and among a people, whose monotony of manners and habits has remained undisturbed for centuries.

"As a pioneer, I deem him matchless.—"Aut inveniet viam, aut faciet." But if order is to be established, or arrangements made, trouble not Wolff. He knows of no church but his heart, no calling but that of zeal, no dispensation but that of preaching. He is devoid of enmity towards man, and full of the love of God. By such an instrument, whom no school hath taught, whom no college could hold, is the way of the Judean wilderness preparing. Thus is Providence showing the nothingness of the wisdom of the wise, and bringing to naught the understanding of the prudent. Thus are his brethren provoked to emulation, and stirred up to inquiry. They all perceive, as every one must, that whatever he is, he is in earnest. They acknowledge him to be a sincere believer in Jesus of Nazareth; and that is a great point gained with them; for, as you know, the mass of the ignorant and unconverted deny the possibility of real conversion from Judaism."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The following extracts are from a general letter of the missionaries, dated Feb. 20th, 1830; published in the Missionary Herald for October:—

Translating and Printing.

The amount printed during the year 1829, is much greater than that printed during any previous year, since the beginning of the mission. The demand for books is constanly increasing, and the people, owing to the instruction already received in the schools and by the circulation of books, are constantly becoming more capable of receiving benefit from the press. Perhaps no community in the world is so likely to be immediately and generally affected by works issued from the press, as the people of the Sandwich islands. Such has been the change among a perfectly unlettered and savage people, during the last ten years.

During the period under review, the following works have been printed and published: A 4th edition of the hymns, of 11,000 copies: Luke, Acts of the Apostles, tracts from Exodus and Leviticus, do. from Genesis, 10,000 copies each; spelling-book, (fifth edition), 20,000 copies; appendix to do. 21,000; and some others, making a total of 114,000.

The people have access to no books except those which we put into their hands. Their knowledge must, therefore, be exceedingly limited, until the number of books shall be greatly increased. We would urge our friends and patrons to afford increasing aid in this department of our work.

Schools.

Nearly one third of the whole population is in the schools. Efforts have been made at all the stations to increase the qualifications of native teachers. In addition to reading and writing, most of the teachers have been instructed in the rudiments of arithmetic. By recent efforts, also, some hundreds, in addition to those before in the schools, have been brought under instruction.

The following table will show the number of schools, teachers, and scholars, under the direction of the mission at the different stations.—Nearly one fourth part of the whole number of scholars are able to write legibly on a slate. The number of scholars put down for Tauai, embraces only those who can read, as no register is kept of others.

	Schools.	*Scholars.*
Tauai,	80	2,350
Honoruru,	221	6,398
Lahaina,	173	10,385
Kairua,	200	8,573
Kaavaroa, no returns,		about 5,000
Hido, do.		about 6,000
	674	38,706

Congregations, Serious Inquiry, and Admission to the Church.

Our congregations on the Sabbath usually consist of from one to four thousand hearers, and are characterised by stillnesss and strict attention to the exhibition of divine truth.—Meetings on other days are well attended.

Since our last report, there has been a great increase of serious inquiry in all parts of the islands. Our houses have been thronged by those who were apparently seeking the one thing needful. The influences of the Spirit of God have been manifest at all our stations, and many persons, we trust, have been brought from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. The numbers of those admitted to the church during the period under review, of those now propounded, and of the whole number admitted to the several churches, are respectively as follows:—

	Admitted in 1829.	*Candidates.*	*Whole number admitted.*
Tauai,	7	3	10
Honoruru,	49	9	74
Lahaina,	23	5	42
Kairua,	37	22	43
Kaavaroa,	—	—	15
Hido,	1	—	1
	117	39	185

Among those admitted are the Governor of Hawaii, and the Governor of Tauai; and among those propounded are some high chiefs. Many more at all the stations give evidence of being pious, and are preparing for admission. But *we* feel it necessary to exercise great caution in admitting members to the church. We are satisfied, considering the circumstances in which we are placed, that this is the only safe course. We would observe in this connection, that the King has paid increased attention to instruction, during the past year, and has come out more decidedly in favour of morality and religion. He uniformly attends worship on the the Sabbath, and aids in singing the praises of Jehovah.

Christian Form of Marriage.

Christian marriage is established by law, and has become general throughout the islands. The change is of incalculable importance to the morals of the people, and has been effected solely by the influence of the divine law, as made known by the missionaries, and in opposition to long established habits, and to the counteracting and corrupting example of foreign visitors and residents generally.

The number of marriages at the different stations during the period under review, is 1317.

Visit of the U. S. ship Vincennes.

Among occurrences of the last year, not the least important and interesting to us and to this nation, is the visit of the United States ship Vincennes, and our former beloved fellow-labourer, Rev. C. S. Stewart, now a chaplain in the navy. The admirable document, addressed by the navy department to the King of the Sandwich islands, will, we think, mark an era in the progress of improvement in this nation; and we are happy to acknowledge, that the wisdom which dictated that document, and the support which it received from the commander and officers of the Vincennes, during a month's stay at the islands, demand our gratitude to Him, who does all things well. Capt. Finch visited most of our stations, and treated the missionaries with much kindness, and on his departure addressed to them a friendly letter. The Vincennes has the reputation of being a *tabu* ship.

During the visit of the Vincennes, Kaahumanu, as regent of the islands, made out a statement of facts, relative to the conduct of Capt. Percival, a translation of which was forwarded by the king and chiefs to the navy department, as an official complaint against the commander of the Dolphin.

Need of additional Missionaries.

In conclusion, we would once more repeat the Macedonian cry, *Come over and help us.*—We greatly need more fellow labourers. The interesting station at Kaavaroa must now be left destitute, and Hido is not yet permanently provided for. Many other stations might be taken with great advantage to the mission.—While our strength is failing, the work is increasing upon our hands. Who will come over and help us? The present is emphatically a critical time with this nation. The harvest is now ripe, and if a sufficient number of labourers were prepared to enter in and reap, their toils would be abundantly repaid.

BURMAH.

A late arrival, as we learn from the Christian Watchman, furnishes further interesting intelligence of the power of the gospel in Burmah.—Several new converts have been recently baptised and received into the church at Maulmein, making the number baptised at that station, from January, 1828, to March, 1829, about 62. At Tavoy, the church numbers ten, seven of whom are Karens. A chief of one of the villages has hopefully embraced the truth, and his influence is plainly perceived in the new deportment of the people of his village, observable on the Lord's day. In Rangoon there are twenty converts, under the pastoral care of a native preacher. Mr. Wade is now there, and Moung Ing, the late preacher at Amherst.—"The most devout thanksgivings (says the editor of the Watchman) are due to almighty God, for the continued successes granted to the missionaries in this land." To this acknowledgement every christian heart will respond in unison, and be excited to greater intensity of desire for still richer favours. Possibly there may be now one hundred Burman converts; a speck in comparison with a population of twelve millions.—*Baptist Register.*

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Rev. F. H. Case's report of his agency for the Society in Alabama and Tennessee.

Objections Obviated.—It was interesting to hear the remarks of the people on these occasions. One would say, "I never saw a tract before." In a different direction, you would hear another telling those around him, that he used to think Tract Societies were designed to make money; but he was convinced it was not so. One after another would come forward and subscribe, and become members of an auxiliary, and enquire where they could get their tracts. The conductor of a newspaper in Tennessee informed me, that he went to the court-house, where I had an appointment to preach, and form a Tract Society, with a full determination not to subscribe, nor let any of his family do so. After hearing the statement that was made, he changed his resolution, put down his own name, and the names of his children, and was active in persuading his neighbours to become members of the auxiliary. He kindly offered to publish the proceedings of the meeting, the constitution adopted, and any other article on the subject of the American Tract Society, which I might wish to have inserted. I found that the enemies of religion had circulated false reports respecting your Society, which rendered it necessary to improve every opportunity to explain the principles upon which it is formed and conducted. I have heard many frankly acknowledge that they had been mistaken in their opinion respecting the object of the institution, and under this mistake had withheld their co-operation. It was gratifying to see those who had heretofore stood aloof from this benevolent enterprise, come forward as its advocates and supporters.

Usefulness of Tracts.—Though but comparatively few tracts had been circulated in Alabama and Tennessee, previous to 1829, yet I have heard of as many as twenty-four instances of hopeful conversion through their instrumentality, as well as many other instances of external reformation. So evident it is, that the blessing of God attends the exertions of those who are engaged in this cause. Who can estimate the value of these immortal souls? Who can tell the number that will go up from those two states, and rejoice eternally on Mount Zion, in consequence of what your Society has recently done for that region of country?

Fasting and Prayer.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the General Association of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, and the General Convention of Vermont, have recommended that Thursday the 10th of November, be observed by their churches as a season of fasting and special united prayer, with reference to the prevailing sin of the profanation of the Sabbath, and to implore a divine blessing on all christian efforts which are or shall be made to promote its observance. The restoration of the sanctity of this holy day, now so extensively violated, is an object, which, in the view of every lover of order and sincere friend to the best interests of our nation, must appear of such importance as to claim their solemn attention; and it is hoped that it will be cordially entertained in the hearts of such as have access to the throne of grace through the mediation of the Lord of the Sabbath.

It has also been proposed by the American Education Society, that the same season be regarded as a time of fasting and special prayer, in reference to the more copious endowment by the Holy Spirit of those who are in preparation for the gospel ministry. The relation to each other of these two objects will be obvious to all who love the cause of the Redeemer, and seek the increase and prosperity of Zion. In connection with these objects we may hope for such spiritual blessings, as will give animation to evangelical effort, and cheer the souls of those who take pleasure in the conquests of the cross. And we do anticipate, what has we believe invariably been the results of such seasons to at least some parts of the church, special outpourings of the Spirit of God, manifested by the prevailing inquiry, "What must we do to be saved?" when many who have hitherto been careless and thoughtless shall cast themselves down at the throne of grace, under deep conviction of their sinfulness, and cry for mercy; and when many wanderers shall be reclaimed, and multitudes be enfolded with the flock of Christ.—*Philadelphian.*

The Monthly Concert.—Next Monday, being the first Monday in the month, will be the concert for prayer, a season observed by a large portion of Christians in every part of the world. Yet, we fear its claims are not well understood; or, if understood, allowed any thing like the value and consideration their importance demands. The arguments which weigh in favour of social prayer have their full force in relation to this concert, with an additional inducement; the vast, yet definite object of petition, the conversion of the world.

Can any one whose heart has been touched with the love of God, and purified with love to man, be insensible to the wretched moral condition of the millions who have never known the gospel? By far the greatest part of mankind have never had their ears saluted with the soothing invitations of mercy, nor heard of a Saviour speaking peace to the troubled conscience, administering the balm of heavenly consolation to the broken heart, dispelling the darkness that hangs over the grave, and unfolding unspeakable joy and glory to the rapt contemplation of a lively and spiritual faith. Such things are the privilege of those who have received the truth in its love; and can they be indifferent to any means or ability they possess in bringing others to the enjoyment of these invaluable blessings?

Has not the moral degradation of pagans, and of multitudes in lands called christian, and the attendant misery of this life, taken hold of the generous sympathies of the enlightened soul? Has not their gloomy prospects for the future, as determined by the immutable word, been the subject of interceding and repeated approaches to the mercy seat? Those who are compelled by truth to answer, no, there is much reason to fear, have need to be "taught again which be the *first principles* of the oracles of God."—Those who can answer in the affirmative, will no doubt be ready to admit the necessity of persevering in effort and prayer as long as there is one prisoner of hope, whose soul is worth more than countless worlds, to be rescued from eternal death.

Prayers in private and upon the family altar must be offered; but another effectual way, and one calculated to afford much mutual encouragement, is that of Christians "assembling themselves together as the manner of some is." And then how grateful it must be to the loving heart, to reflect that a host of congenial souls are, if not at the same moment, yet near it as possible, presenting praises, thanksgiving and supplication to the glorious Hearer of Prayer, for one and the same object! Think ye they will not avail much? Who will not join?

The concert, as its name implies, seems to have been designed for all denominations of praying people; and when convenient to meet together, can they find a better opportunity to cultivate and display obedience to the high gospel command—"Love one another?"—*Canadian Watchman.*

Harvard University.—The annual catalogue of this institution has just been issued, and a friend has furnished us with a copy; there are 91 medical students; 36 theological students, and 37 law and other resident students. The undergraduates are—seniors, 51; juniors, 70; sophomores, 60; freshmen, 51; total studying at the institution, 411. There are 22 established professorships, and 11 tutors and instructors attached to the university, most of whom have active duties to perform at Cambridge. The college library is the most extensive on the American continent, containing 30,500 volumes; which, with the theological, 1,500, the law, 2,500, the medical, 1000, all taken together, make a collection of 35,500 volumes, to which the students in the university have access.—*Northampton Courier.*

Western Reserve College.—Professor Storrs has signified his acceptance of the presidency of the Western Reserve College. The President, and Professor of Biblical Literature, will probably be inaugurated at the same time.

Mr. Scott, the venerable expositor of the bible, speaking of his early years, says, "A hymn of Dr. Watts, entitled, "The all-seeing God," at this time fell in my way. I was much affected by it, and having committed it to memory, was frequently repeating it, and was thus continually led to reflect on my guilt and danger. Parents (he adds) may from this inconsiderable circumstance, be reminded, that it is of great importance to store their children's memories with usefel matter, instend of suffering them to be furnished with such corrupting trash as is commonly taught them. They know not what use God may make of those early rudiments of instruction in future life."

The Governor of Connecticut has issued his proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 25th of November, to be observed throughout that state as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer.

Thursday the 2d of Deeember, is appointed for the like purpose, in Massachusetts.

REVIVALS.

Rochester.—We are aware (says the last Rochester Observer) that much interest is felt by our readers, and Christians generally, to learn how the work of the Lord progresses in this place. They would, perhaps, be highly gratified should we inform them of the state of things here from week to week.

We would just say to them, that Christians *here* are often cautioned not to indulge in idle gossipping about the number that has submitted to God, but to make it a chief concern to pray for and warn those who are still resisting the Holy Spirit. That great interest is felt in the progress of the revival, we are convinced, by the number of ministers and private Christians from the neighbouring towns, and even from the adjacent counties, who are often seen on the Sabbath, and in our prayer meetings. We rejoice to see them; we need their prayers, and the prayers of all who feel for the prosperity of Zion. We should be glad to see more of them; but may we not give them, and Christians generally, the same caution, which, as we have said, we so often receive ourselves, that they do not talk more than they pray; that while they rejoice at the conversion of sinners among us, they do not neglect to humble themselves, and pray for sinners in their own families and neighbourhoods; that they do not forget that they need a revival, and that God is as ready to bless them as the churches in Rochester; that souls are as precious with them as with us; that God makes use of the instrumentality of his people to accomplish his purposes of mercy; that they cannot indulge in sloth and apathy, while sinners are slumbering around them, without accumulating an enormous load of guilt. We rejoice to learn that in some of the neigbouring churches, Christians are awaking and girding on the gospel armour; that those who have been with us occasionally, have imbibed some of the spirit which has been so abundantly showered upon this place; have found that they could not be idle or uninterested spectators; and that they have returned to their own people, feeling that they had more important business to do, than merely retail the news which they had gathered here.

The effect is manifest. We would, therefore, while we call upon Christians to "pray for us," say to them pray, for yourselves and your neighbours, and send us the glad tidings of souls born into the kingdom of God among *you*.

We will just add, that the revival continues, and we have no doubt, will continue, so long as Christians watch and pray; that it will not cease so long as they humble themselves, and call upon sinners, and faithfully and affectionately warn them of their danger, and point them to the refuge; nor until there are no impenitent sinners among us to be converted: and that it will then, should the children of God be faithful, extend to the region about us. But we trust that our brethren will not *wait* for this.

Hebron, N. H.—A letter from this place, dated October 6, says—"We are now enjoying a precious revival. Seven have been baptised, and others are waiting for the first oportunity. The work seems to be increasing. In view of what we have experienced, there are those among us, who exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"—*Ch. Watchman.*

Religion in Maine.—We have seen a gentleman from this state, who has recently attended the annual sessions of six Baptist Associations. He says the average baptisms of the last year have been about 150 in each, making a total of nearly 900. The same brother also attended the annual meeting of the Baptist State Convention. The missionaries of this body have been blest in their labours. Evidence has been afforded, that more than one hundred souls under their ministrations, have received the truth in love, and been born into the kingdom of Christ; and there are known to be about forty young men, who are desirous to give themselves to the holy ministry.—*ib.*

The proportion of chruches in Connecticut where there have been revivals during the year, is one tenth.

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Sunday School Meeting at Hartford.—A meeting was held for the valley of the Mississippi, on Monday, August 30th, and addressed by Messrs. Skinner, Gallaudet and Linsley, and a subscription of 500 or $600 taken up.

Dr. Skinner remarked that at least $70,000 would be necessary in carrying the resolution into effect. It was also stated, as probable, that ten thousand teachers are ready to go forth into the valley of the Mississippi, as soon as places can be assigned them. This would be a valuable addition to the inhabitants of the valley, and may perhaps be regarded as not one of the least advantages resulting from the enterprise. In most of the towns from which these ten thousand would go, their services can be spared without any disadvantage; for the exigency of the case would soon call forth others who are now inactive, to take their places. Thus there will be this double advantage; that those who would go will greatly enlarge the sphere of their usefulness, and those who stay behind will be roused to efforts which they would otherwise never have made. The plan of sending out colonies of pious laymen to the destitute regions of the west, is not new. It is now two or three years since a missionary from the Connecticut Society published several numbers in our paper, urging the eastern churches to adopt this measure. The advantages to both parties were clearly set forth; and many acknowledged the justness of the remarks, who would never have thought of reducing them to practice. An impulse was wanting; and that impulse is found in the interest felt in the Sabbath schools.—*Conn. Obs.*

Albany.—The scholars of the different Sunday schools in this city, yesterday, (19th inst.) attended at the baptist church, where the anniversary of the institution was celebrated. Several addresses were made. The scholars numbered about 1200, and their appearance was extremely interesting.—*Daily Adv.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: OCTOBER 26, 1830.

Convention of the Friends of Education.—We would particularly call the attention of our readers to the General Convention to be held in this village, on THURSDAY next, to promote the cause of common education. An object of greater importance seldom comes before the public. The County Convention will be held at Whitesborough to-morrow, at the court-house, at 12 o'clock, M.; the General Convention at the court-house in this village, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. All citizens, and all friends of education, are invited to attend.

Literary Convention.—A literary convention of a high character, from different parts of the United States, was last week in session at New-York. The subjects of discussion were full of interest, embracing the wide field of our primary institutions, academies, colleges, &c. with the various courses and plans of study, exercise, classification, government, &c. &c. The invitations had been given in reference to the contemplated university in the city; but it was hoped that all who attended might derive some benefit from mutual consultation. Some of the highest talent in our country was represented on the occasion.

Three Days' Meeting.—We understand that a three days' meeting, similar to those lately held in several congregations in this vicinity, is to be held in this village, commencing on Thursday of next week. The public services are expected to commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the first presbyterian church.

It will doubtless be gratifying to the friends of religion to learn, that the meeting at Whitesborough last week, was attended with the special presence of God, and with remarkable demonstrations of the divine power. Many sinners seemed powerfully convicted, and several, we hope, submitted their hearts to the Lord.

"*Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.*"—A gentleman lately travelling among strangers, gave in substance the following instructive account of himself. When quite young, he became hopefully pious, but by degrees lost much of his lively sense of religious obligation, grew worldly in his desires and anticipations, and at length came to the determination to exert himself to the utmost to become rich. Riches, he thought, must add greatly to a man's comfort and usefulness in life. The means of acquiring them were before him; and for a time he used them with much success. In the same proportion, however, he unhappily declined in religion. He had little or no comfort in spiritual things, and had nearly abandoned his hope of salvation. In this dilemma, he was met by the providence of God. His riches took to themselves wings, and left him pennyless. He now came to himself, kissed the rod, and him that had appointed it, and determined thenceforward to "*seek first* the kingdom of God and his righteousness." His desires for wealth were relinquished. He soon settled down upon a small pittance acquired by industry, raised a happy family, and enjoyed all as the gift of God. He now saw the hand of God in every thing, and was disposed to live a life of entire devotedness to his service. Brought to this state of mind, the hand of God was again opened to him. His cup of temporal blessings again overflowed. He has more than heart can wish; but what sweetens his cup of blessings is, that it comes to him only as the bounty of his heavenly Father, who has riches in store, infinitely more valuable, reserved for all those who put their trust in him, and renounce the world as their chief object of pursuit.

Practical.—A chapter in practical morals sometime since occurred, as we understand, of which the following is the argument. Mr. A. and Mr. B. were intimate acquaintances. The former, pressed by pecuniary embarrassments, gave in his testimony at court in a certain case, directly contrary to a statement which he had previously made in private to Mr. B. The latter was alarmed, took his friend aside, endeavoured to refresh his memory relative to the facts in the case, which were known to both of them, and respecting which both had been required to testify under oath. Mr. A. after listening to his friend, looked him earnestly in the face, and added—"You know, Mr. B. I am a professed UNIVERSALIST!!" Mr. B. was thunderstruck, but could say no more.

The Missionaries.—We learn that Messrs. Dibble, Baldwin and Tinker, who are to reinforce the mission at the Sandwich islands, will sail from New-Bedford on the 25th of November, or within a few days thereafter; a vessel called the "New-England" having been chartered for that purpose.

We give this notice thus early, that those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of sending letters or parcels to the islands, may be in season.

The New-York Observer gives notice, that letters or parcels sent to G. M. Tracy, 142, Nassau street, New-York, or to Henry Hill, missionary rooms, Boston, will be forwarded by the above conveyance to their destination.

Gratuitous Labour in the Cause of Christ.—Rev. Drs. Marshman and Carey, baptist missionaries at Serampore, we understand, have laboured gratuitously in their missions for nearly thirty years. Besides this, they have contributed in various ways, to the advancement of Christ's kingdom, not less than sixty thousand pounds sterling. When the cause of the Redeemer becomes constantly uppermost in the heart, what will hinder, especially in the coming on of millennial zeal and liberality, the free dedication of time, and labour, and property, to that which the heart chiefly loves?—*Ch. Jour.*

When to this is added the bountiful liberality of those who have spent much of their life in acquiring property in the midst of a christian land; then, indeed, may we expect to see more and more of the latter day glory.

We understand that Alexander Dwyer, M. A. T. C. D. intends to deliver *Strictures on the Nature of the Poetry of the Hebrews*, at Washington hall, on Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock.

This branch of criticism will, it is presumed, be found at once new, and useful, and entertaining. It is totally independent of the Hebrew language, applying to many parts of the New Testament, as well as to the poetical parts of the Old. And if we consider it barely as opening new views of written composition, and that composition the composition of the bible; if we consider it as affording a clew to difficult passages of the word of truth; these considerations alone might be sufficient to induce us to introduce it amongst us, and to bestow upon it some little place, at least, in a system of liberal education.

Tickets may be had at any of the bookstores; price 25 cents.

We learn that Rev. G. B. Davis is going to Detroit, on an agency for the American Bible Society, and that he will be unable to make any collections for the Bible Society in this county during the ensuing winter and spring.

CIRCULAR OF THE NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Temperance Society wish to call the attention of the officers of the county societies to the fact, that it will soon be necessary to make their second annual report. The committee are anxious that full returns should be made by every county in the state, and would suggest to the county societies the propriety of taking early measures to have societies formed in those towns which may yet be without them. The town societies are in *all* cases requested to make their report to the county societies, to enable them to make their report to the State Society. There are several counties in the state that the agent of the State Society has not been able yet to visit. Should there be any counties without any County Society, the Executive Committee earnestly request the friends of the cause to lose no time in establishing them, so that in the report, every county may be duly noticed.

The whole expense of carrying on the operations of the State Society, has thus far been defrayed by a few individuals. The committee have not permitted their agent to ask for funds; but now that the objects of the Society are well understood and appreciated, and as funds will be necessary to carry on their *future operations*, the committee now feel as if the public generally, and more especially the societies throughout the state, will come forward to their assistance. The committee are impressed with the importance of continuing their efforts with unabated perseverance; but to employ agents, print and distribute reports and other information, will require considerable funds, and they now look with confidence to the friends of the cause for aid. With a view to keep the subject of temperance constantly before the public, the committee would respectfully recommend to the reverend clergy throughout the state, of all denominations, to address their congregations on the subject; and should they see fit, also to take up collections for the State Society. The contributions of the town societies can be sent to the treasurers of the county societies, who can remit to T. W. Olcott, Esq. treasurer of the State Society, Albany.

The committee inform those persons who now receive the Journal of Humanity from the State Society, for gratuitous distribution, that the funds of the Society will not enable them to continue the paper beyond the year's subscription; but the committee trust that the friends of temperance will follow up the plan of the State Society, and unite in subscribing for one or more copies of the Journal, or some other paper devoted to the cause, for gratuitous distribution within their respective towns. The committee know no better plan to promote the great object, than the free circulation of information contained in publications having for their object the suppression of the vice of intemperance.

The officers of the county societies are earnestly requested to send their reports to E. C. Delevan, Esq. chairman of the Executive Committee, by the 1st day of January, that they may be received in time to be incorporated in the report of the State Society, to be made at their anniversary on the third Tuesday (20th) of January next.

Editors of papers throughout the state are requested to give this circular an insertion.

REUBEN H. WALWORTH,
EDWARD C. DELEVAN,
JOHN F. BACON,
JOHN T. NORTON,
HENRY TROWBRIDGE,
FRIEND HUMPHREY,
RICHARD V. DEWITT,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

Albany, Oct. 22, 1830.

For the Western Recorder.

SYNOD OF GENEVA.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Synod of Geneva, at their late session at Salina:—

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the General Assembly, this Synod do earnestly recommend to all the churches under their care, the observance of the 2d Thursday of November next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, on account of the sin which rests on the church and on the whole land, by the profanation the Sabbath.

Resolved, That this Synod do cordially approve of the monthly distribution of religious tracts; and also recommend to the Presbyteries under their care, to take measures to extend the monthly distribution throughout their bounds. TIMOTHY STOW, *Stated Clerk.*

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

London papers to the 7th of September were received by an arrival at New-York, on the 18th inst. They contain copious letters and extracts from the Netherland papers.

The Netherlands.—The accounts from Brussels are to the 3d September, inclusive. There was a prospect of an arrangement between the people of the Netherlands and the King. The latter has manifested a disposition to conciliate, and it is probable that harmony will be restored by the mesures of the States-General, which were immediately to meet. The former account of the disturbances in the Netherlands came down to the 29th of August. All was comparatively quiet in Brussels on that day, when the news that a military force was approaching, renewed the agitation of the public mind. This was soon allayed, however, by proclamations of the commanders of the civic guard, and of the troops of the province of Middle-Brabant, assuring the inhabitants that the troops which were marching upon Brussels would not enter the city if order should be preserved. The deputation for the Hague set out on the morning of the 29th. On the 30th, the shops of Brussels were open as usual, and no excesses were committed. On the following day, the Prince of Orange, at the head of a considerable force, arrived in the neighbourhood of Brussels; but finding that the inhabitants were resolved to oppose his entrance, and that they had prepared for resistance by barricading the streets, tearing up the pavements, &c., he wisely abstained from provoking a battle. The first demand of the Prince of Orange was that the citizens should lay down their arms, and put aside the colours and standards which they had assumed. On this demand being proclaimed, the utmost disapprobation was evinced, and the work of barricading the streets was continued with increased activity. On the 1st of September another proclamation was issued, stating that the Prince of Orange would enter the city alone, the safety of his person having been guaranteed by the deputies who had waited on him. The chiefs of the civic guard were accordingly required to assemble to meet the Prince; when he entered the city, accompanied only by three aid-de-camps, in the presence of eight or ten thousand armed citizens, who had thrown aside the colours of the kingdom, and assumed those of the ancient province. He was rather coldly received.—When arrived at the Hotel de Ville, he made a speech in a very animated manner, and promised to satisfy the reasonable demands of the people. He afterwards reviewed the guards. The next day he issued a proclamation, in the name of the King, appointing a commission to propose measures for restoring order and confidence.

The sentiments of the King seem to evince that his conduct will be governed both by discretion and spirit. As yet, however, events are vaguely indicated. There are indefinite promises on the one side, and the demands on the other are none of the most clear and explicit. The probability, as before stated, appears to be that affairs will be arranged without the effusion of blood. The King, in answer to the deputation, said not a word in favour or support of the obnoxious ministers; and as their removal was the most prominent demand of the people of Brussels, the King's silence augurs well to the prospect of tranquility being restored.

The accounts from other parts of the Netherlands do not evince a very obstinate revolutionary spirit. It is highly probable that the King will have the wisdom to make such concessions as will have the effect speedily to restore order in his kingdom.

France.—The news from France is not important. A grand review of the national guard took place in the Champ de Mars on the 29th August, when about 40,000 men were reviewed by the King.

The trial of the ex-ministers had been commenced. M. de Peyronnet is said to put a bold face on the matter, and to be determined to be proud and insolent to the last. The conduct of Polignac is said to denote extraordinary giddiness, and indifference. Their trial is conducted with the utmost privacy, and the Commissioners have publicly denounced and disavowed any publications respecting them. The motive is, that their trial may be conducted with impartiality and dignity, and that they shall not be prejudged by the publication of *exparte* accounts.

The disturbances among the working people in Paris appear to have been in a good measure quieted by the measures of the government.—The only difficulty which existed at the last dates, was among the journeymen printers and pressmen, who had combined to compel proprietors of newspapers to destroy their machinery for printing, and go back to the old mode. The Constitutionel, (which circulates upwards of 20,000 copies daily), and the Courier Francois, had yielded to the demands of the workmen; but the "Temps," and "Journal des Debats," had resisted it.

A Paris paper mentions, that at a late sitting of the Chamber of Peers, the President, for the first time, applied to the Peers the name of Citizens, instead of Seigneures, (Lordships). This small circumstance shows how completely the revolution has changed the tone of public sentiment.

The law for permitting a return to France of those who had been banished by the law of the 6th of January, 1816, and for the restoration of their property, was passed on the 1st of September.

A bill was before the Chamber of Deputies, to re-open the gate of the realm to the exiles of 1815. A clause in it excepts the Bonaparte family.

The Duke of Orleans and General Lafayette were about to make a tour of the kingdom, in the course of which they would visit every town in France, and inspect all the national guards.

The troops of the Algerine expedition were much dispirited. Great sickness had prevailed amongst them. The tri-coloured flag and cockade had been assumed both by the fleet and army. It is said that 15,000 troops would be necessary to replace those who had either been killed, were sick, or were disgusted with the service, if it were intended the army should proceed against the natives who occupy the mountains.

Russia.—It is stated on the authority of a correspondent of a London paper, that the Emperor of Russia had dispatched orders recalling his ambassador to Paris, and directing all Russian subjects in France to leave that country within eight days after his will should be made known to them. It is also stated in a German paper, that no French ships under the tri-coloured flag, nor French travellers, are to be admitted into Russia until further orders. The London Sun says of this news—"The Emperor of Russia is sagacious enough not to commit himself; but when he hears that England has recognised the new sovereignty of France, he will doubtless follow the example."

Spain.—The accounts from Madrid are to the 23d of August. They are unimportant. There are said to be no grounds for the reports that revolutionary movements had taken place in Spain. A correspondent of the London Courier says there is no greater prospect of such an event now, than there was six years ago.

The Berlin State Gazette publishes the late events at Paris, and gives to Louis Philip I. the title of King of the French.

The ex-Dey.—The ex-Dey of Algiers is an object of much curiosity in Naples. He has lately had a hint from the Neapolitan government, that he has not only ceased to rule a kingdom, but that even his rule over his own household is not absolute. One of his servants having offended his ex deyship, was sentenced to death, and the Neapolitan porter was desired to bring a cart to carry away the dead body. Learning that the execution had not yet taken place, he brought an officer of police instead of a cart, and the Dey was no doubt much surprised to learn that he could not have his way even in so small a matter as beheading his own followers. On receiving the news of the revolution in France and its results, he is said to have exclaimed—"God is great! Charles has driven me from my throne, and his people have driven him away."

One Day later.—London papers of the 8th of September, with Paris dates to the 6th, were received at New-York on Saturday last.

France.—The combinations among the printers, and the consequent difficulties in publishing the journals, had not ceased, although most of them had returned to their labours. The ringleaders had been prosecuted.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the call of Gen. LaFayette, the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the government had signified its readiness to recognise the South-American states, and to enter into commercial treaties with them.

Count Lobau, as ambassador from France to Prussia, had been presented to the King, and was well received.

Spain.—The last accounts from Spain were symtomatic of some speedy crisis. The Spanish constitutionalists, who had been abroad, are returning to their native land, and will be in readiness to embrace the first opportunity to reassert their rights.

No other articles of importance were brought by this arrival.

From Gibraltar.—Gibraltar papers to the 11th of September have been received at Boston. They confirm the account of the hoisting of the tricoloured flag at Algiers, and add, that the French troops had evacuated Bona, and left the place in charge of the Governor, on his paying a yearly tribute, as was agreed upon by the Bey of Oran. Gen. Bourmont was waiting at Algiers for his successor, (Gen. Clausel), who, he had been officially informed from home, was shortly to relieve him. The Arabs from the interior continued in a hostile attitude at no great distance from the town. More treasure was occasionally discovered, and the total amount of what had been found was very great.

A letter to the editors of the New-York Gazette, dated Pisa, Italy, August 16, says—"On the 5th inst. we received news of the extraordinary events which took place at Paris the last of July, the magical overthrow of the government of the French King. God grant that the calm which has succeeded this terrible blow, may not be deceitful, and that wicked ambition may not again cause to flow that blood of which Frenchmen are so profuse. I sincerely wish they were fit to have LaFayette as their *President*, instead of making use of those miserable tools called *kings*. No one can foresee the consequences which will flow from this unparalleled event. The emancipation of Spain appears to me as certain as fate, and little less rapid than that of France, although it is contrary to the opinions I have heard expressed here. Yet as the news spreads in Spain, old things will be swept away, and all will become new in the twinkling of an eye. In Italy, too, disturbances are expected, but not immediately. In Tuscany the people are contented; in the Neapolitan states, and part of the dominions of the King of Sardinia, troubles are expected. The Venetian territories are said to be dissatisfied; but they are weak, and too near their masters. Here (Pisa) we are safe for the present, and will always have sufficient notice to get out of the way."

The London papers contain a long manifesto, addressed to the Spanish nation, drawn up with rather less warmth, than, under the circumstances, we should have expected, but with uncommon ability. The source from whence it issued is not mentioned, probably from prudential reasons. If scattered among the oppressed and degraded people of that nation, we think it must produce serious effects; and when united with other circumstances and events, we should not be surprised if it were followed by an extensive excitement. Spain is undoubtedly predisposed for a complete revolution; and that it must overtake that country before long, seems to be the general expectation.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

DOMESTIC.

Vermont.—At the late annual election in Vermont, the votes for Governor were given as follows: For Samuel C. Crafts, the national republican candidate, 13,476: Wm. A. Palmer, the anti-masonic candidate, 10,923; and Ezra Meech, the Jackson candidate, 6,405.—The votes for Lieut. Governor were divided in like manner. Neither candidate having a majority of all the votes, the choice (according to the constitution) devolved upon the Legislature. That body met on Thursday the 14th inst. and on Friday proceeded to ballot for Governor.—Twenty-one trials were made on that and the succeeding day, without success; when the Legislature adjourned to Monday.

Choctaw Treaty concluded.—The Nashville (Ten.) Republican, of the 4th inst. states, that a treaty was finally concluded by the Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee, with the Choctaw Indians, on the 27th of September. The Choctaws cede the country they occupy, and within three years are to remove beyond the Mississippi. Those who choose to remain, take reservations, and after residing upon them five years to possess them *in fee*. The country is to be at any time surveyed when the government please, but no sale is to take place previous to the removal; until then, no person is to settle in the country. About 5000 Indians were in attendance.

Lottery Swindlers.—Geo. J. Wyllys *vs.* H. F. Sanders and L. Wilson. This was a *qui tam* suit, brought to recover the penalty incurred under the statute to prevent the making or setting up of lotteries. It appeared that the respondents had issued tickets at Jersey city, under a scheme purporting to be "the Green Mountain Lottery of Vermont, for the benefit of the Green Mountain Turnpike Association, H. F. Sanders & Co. managers." The lottery was drawn at Pownal, on the 22d July last. No such grant of a lottery having been made by the legislature, the respondents incurred a penalty equal to the whole amount of the scheme; and the jury accordingly rendered a verdict for the complainant of $102,660. The case was tried before the county court now in session at this place, on Saturday last, Hon. Judge Williams, presiding. The case excited considerable interest, and was argued with much ability on both sides. This H. F. Sanders is the same person who figured so largely in this state, as a cancer doctor, a year or two since.—*Manchester (Vt.) Horn.*

The Home Market.—The consumption of cotton at Providence, R. I. and its vicinity, for the year ending Sept. 30th, was 43,000 bales, worth $1,700,000. This cotton has been manufactured into about 70,500,000 yards of cloth, which has sold at about nine cents per yard, averaging the different qualities and prices, thus producing a gross sale of $6,450,000. Of this sum a very great proportion has been returned to the south, in payment for cotton and provisions, leaving to the manufacturer a reasonable profit, if an opinion may be formed from the cheerful activity which now prevails in this neighbourhood.—*Prov. Advocate.*

A Duel.—A letter from an officer on board the frigate Hudson, dated Rio-Janeiro, August 20th, says:—"A duel took place on the 19th, between the doctor of the sloop of war Vandalia, now lying here, and her first lieutenant, Joshua Sands. The challenge was given two months ago by the doctor, and refused by Sands; repeated, and again refused; and they were both tried by the naval court martial held on board the frigate Hudson last week. This resulted in the honourable acquittal of Lieut. Sands, and the doctor was ordered home. Yesterday the doctor challenged him again, and called Sands a coward, with other epithets. Sands accepted the challenge; they met this morning in Rio-Janeiro, and the doctor was shot through the heart."

Murder.—Gen. Ferdinand Morgan, formerly of Boston, was deliberately murdered in the street, in Monroe, Louisiana, by Robert H. Sterling, brother-in-law of Col. Morehouse, register of the land-office in that place, on the 7th ult. Morehouse had previously been bearer of a challenge to the deceased, which the latter refused to accept; but the real cause of difference is said to be, that the deceased had succeeded at the recent election as state senator, in opposition to Morehouse. They met in the street, and some altercation ensued; when Sterling fired from behind a door, and killed Gen. Morgan upon the spot. The murderer is in jail and in chains, and will have his trial in November.

American Fair.—The annual exhibition of domestic manufactureres took place at the masonic hall, in the city of New-York, during the week before last. The display of manufacturers, of almost every description, is said to have exceeded that of any former occasion.

Martinique.—The Newport Mercury contains an extract from a Barbadoes paper, of the 23d ult. in which it is said—"We learn that the tri-coloured flag was floating at all the public places there, as well as at Gaudalonpe."

Melancholy Catastrophe.—The Orange powder mills of Mr. Rogers, situated near Newburgh, blew up on the 14th inst. and destroyed six persons. Mr. R. owed his safety to having left the building a moment before the accident occurred.

Canal Tolls.—The amount of tolls collected on the state canals, up to the 1st of September, is $514,000, being $100,000 *more* than the collections last year for the same time.

Figure of Speech.—The Cherokee Phenix, of the 1st inst. gives the following account of a communication recently addressed to the principal chief, by the Secretary of War, at Washington:—

"It is a silly production for a great (?) man. The honorable Secretary says—You might as well expect to see young turkies domesticated, as to see the Indians become civilised where they are. "True enough, (says one of our Cherokee correspondents), if you are continually setting dogs and saucy boys upon them."

"*From below.*"—The schooner DeWitt Clinton, from Oswego, (Lake Ontario), via the Welland canal, entered our harbour on Sunday last, on her way to Cleveland, Ohio, whither she is bound with a cargo of salt and merchandise.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Liberal Philanthropy.—The Harper's Ferry Press states, that Miss Christiana Blackburn, of that vicinity, has emancipated a family of slaves, consisting of a man, his wife, and six children, and has provided for their emigration to Liberia.

The Ohio canal loan of six hundred thousand dollars, has been taken by Messrs. Prime, Ward, King, & Co. at the price of one hundred seventeen and 57,100 dollars, for each hundred dollars of six per cent stock. The stock is payable at the pleasure of the state, after 1850, and the rate is equal to an interest of about 4 1-2 per cent. The aggregate of offers amounted to nearly six millions of dollars.

On Monday evening, at the Park theatre, in New-York, a gentleman was robbed of his pocket book, containing about $4000: one bill of $100, and one of $20, of the United States bank, and $300 in twenties and fives of the Ontario bank.

It is stated in the Baltimore papers, that the Hon. Wm. Wirt will be invited by the committee to deliver an oration in that city, at the intended celebration of the recent triumph of liberal principles in France.

The chief justice of Massachusetts, has ordered preparations to be made for commencing the trials of the persons charged as accessaries in the murder of Mr. White, of Salem, on the 9th of November.

The ex-President, Mr. Adams, has been nominated as a candidate for Congress, in Plymouth district, Massachusetts.

Forty shares of the Mohawk rail road were lately sold at the stock exchange, New-York, at $114 each; being at the rate of $250 for $100 paid.

DEATHS.

At Natural-Bridge, Jefferson co. on the 26th August, Miss *Caty Maria Becker*, second daughter of Conrad C. Becker, formerly from Montgomery, aged 34. She endured with exemplary patience, a short illness of nine days. She now lives, we trust, in the presence of her divine Master and Redeemer, and will hereafter live with unnumbered millions at the right hand of the Highest, where are pleasures forevermore. Her descent to the grave was very unexpected and sudden, but peaceful.

In Stow, Mass. on the 4th inst. Rev. *Jonathan Newell*, aged 81. He was born in Needham, Mass. in 1749; was graduated at Harvard university in 1770; studied divinity with Dr. West, of Needham, afterwards of Boston; and was settled at Stow, Oct. 11th, 1774. He continued sole pastor of the society nearly 55 years, when at his request a colleague was associated with him.

In New-Haven, Conn. on the 12th inst. Col. *William Lynn*, aged 83.

In Cherry-Valley, on the 16th inst. Mrs. *M'Lean*, wife of Mr. William M'Lean, printer and editor of the Cherry-Valley Gazette, aged 56.

NOTICE.

☞ The PEWS in the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, at the corner of Broad and John streets, will be let at auction, on the premises, for one year, on FRIDAY next, at two o'clock, P. M. *Oct.* 25, 1830.

THE ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE Atlantic Souvenir, The Token, and the Pearl, for 1831, just received by HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street.

Also, Cabinet History of England, by Sir J. Mackintosh; Galt's Life of Byron, being No. 9 of the Family Library; Crabb's Dictionary of General Knowledge, with several hundred engravings; Wilbur's Lexicon of Useful Knowledge, with 450 engravings; The Barony, a new novel, by Miss A. M. Porter.

Also, Christian, Anti-Masonic, and Farmers' Almanacks, for 1831. *Oct.* 25, 1830.

CLINTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 18th of November. Terms as usual. *Clinton, Oct.* 22, 1830. 43w4

HOUSES TO LET.

A BRICK House on Lansing street, two wood Houses on Varick street, and one on Whitesboro' street. Also, the new Brick Store, No. 76, Genesee street.—Enquire of PARKER & HASTINGS.
Utica, Oct. 26, 1830. 43

JAMES DANA & CO.

ARE now receiving, direct from England, their fall supplies of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, and CABINET WARES; which they offer wholesale and retail, on very advantageous terms to purchasers. Their assortment will be found very general, and well selected. *Utica, Oct.* 12, 1830. 41w6

BRASS ANDIRONS, SHOVELS & TONGS, Tea-Trays, Knives and Forks, Hollow-Ware, and almost every article in the Hardware Line for housekeeping, will be found very low, at the store of JAMES DANA & Co. 88, Genesee street.
Utica, Oct. 12, 1830. 41w6

PARKER & HASTINGS,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, embracing almost every article usually kept in their line, which they offer at a small advance from cost, at wholesale or retail. Merchants and tavern-keepers are particularly invited to call, and examine their stock. They have on hand—

75 chests Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of different cargoes,
15 hhds. St. Croix, and Muscavado Sugars,
30 boxes Lump and Loaf Sugars,
15 boxes and bbls. White, Havanna, and India Sugar,
20 bags Green and Java Coffee,
20 " Pepper and Spice,
40 kegs plug, Ladies' twist and Cavendish Tobacco,
100 boxes Bunch and Bloom Raisins,
10 kegs do.
100 M. Spanish and American Segars,
40 hhds Molasses,
20 casks Lamp Oil, first quality,
150 qt. Cod and Scale Fish,
50 bbls and half bbls Mackerel,
20 do. do. Shad,
60 boxes Bar Soap and Candles,
Herring, Dunfish, Long and Short Pipes, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs, Chocolate, Currants, Mace, Sallad Oil, Prepared Cocoa, London and American Mustard, Sultana Raisins, Cayenne Pepper, Shot, Lead, Mats, Matches, Pepper Sauce, Olives, Pickles, &c. &c. *Utica, Oct.* 5, 1830. 40

WINES.

FOR sale by PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90 Genesee Street,
20 qr. casks Malaga
15 pipes and qr. casks, different qualities Madeira,
5 " Old Port and Imitation do.
10 doz. Champaigne,
20 " Claret, do. on draught,
A few doxen White Hermitage and Muscat,
10 qr. casks Sherry, Sicily, and Madeira,
Utica, Oct. 5, 1830. 40

WINES.

NEW BOOKS.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 94, Genesee street, have just received the Cambridge Trigonometry and Topography.

They have also received a new supply of Pickering's Greek & English Lexicon. *Oct.* 19, 1830.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

The following sweet effusion is from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Good:—

THE DAISY.

Not worlds on worlds, in phalanx deep,
Need we, to prove a God is here;
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,
Tells of his hand in lines as clear.

For who but He who arch'd the skies,
And pours the day-spring's living flood,
Wondrous alike in all he tries,
Could rear the daisy's purple bud,

Mould its green cup, its wiry stem,
Its fringed border nicely spin,
And cut the gold-embossed gem,
That set in silver gleams within?

And fling it unrestrain'd and free,
That hill and dale and desert sod,
O'er man, where'er he walks, may see,
In ev'ry step the stamp of God.

From the Greenfield Gazette.

WEEP NOT FOR THE BABE.

Weep not for the babe; be thy sorrow suppress't;
Weep not for the babe; it has gone to its rest:
'Twas a sweet little flower, but too tender to stay,
In the world's chilling blast it has wither'd away.

Weep not for the babe, which thou could'st not save;
Oh, give it with joy to the God who first gave;
For firm is the promise the Saviour has given,
Who said that of "such is the kingdom of heaven."

With that heart-cheering sentence, say, canst thou re- [pine?
No, no, thou canst never; then calmly resign
The sweet little form to the arms of his love,
And sigh for its home in the mansions above.

ANTHEMS AND SET PIECES—No. IV.

"Blow the Trumpet."—This anthem of Purday's is found at the commencement of the second volume of the Old Colony Collection, first edition. Whether the anthem was copied verbatim from Purday's works, we are unable to say, as the latter are not now before us.—The anthem, however, is in many respects beneath criticism; and it ought never to have been republished in this country.

Purday had little genius, and less cultivation: nor was his zeal always that which is according to knowledge. The words, "Blow the trumpet in Zion; sound an alarm in my holy mountain; let all the people of the earth tremble," are of themselves highly solemn and impressive; and while "the ministers of the Lord weep, and say, "Spare thy people," &c. the solemnity of the worship might undoubtedly be heightened, and the fervour of supplication increased, by an appropriate musical adaptation. The musician, however, begins with a noisy flourish of instruments, and follows up with vocal imitation, the blowing of trumpets, and the cry of alarm, in a way which is sufficiently noisy and zealous, but at the same time, regular and common place in the extreme. Then comes a senseless strain, miscalled a recitative. This is followed, first, by a "grave" trio—"The earth shall quake before him, and the heavens shall tremble. The sun and the moon shall be dark," &c.; and in the second place, by a chorus to the words, "Blow the trumpet in Zion; sanctify a fast; call a solemn assembly," &c. All this, too, as well as what follows it, is at once noisy and common place. The imitations are rude, the melody tasteless, and the harmony frequently ungrammatical.

The piece, in despite of these defects, might appear brilliant and powerful, to persons whose taste should be but partially cultivated, and whose hearts should be strangers to the influence of true devotion; and no doubt, under these circumstances, it has often been sung amid the clappings and stampings of a noisy miscellaneous concert. More than this should never be expected from it; and whether such treatment of words which are of a solemn and momentous character, is to be considered as worship or profanation, let those judge who have the interests of Zion most at heart.

Choral Harmony.—Nos. seven and eight of this work have just come to hand, from Boston. The work is now finished, and it comprises, on the whole, much valuable matter. Some pieces might perhaps have been advantageously omitted. But such a one as the celebrated motett, "Methinks I hear," will more than counterbalance their influence. We trust the labours of the editor and publishers will be amply rewarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Horn of the Green Mountain.

THE CRAZY MAN AND HIS SLED.

The following affecting incident, related with beauty, simplicity and tenderness, is extracted from "Hall's Lectures on School-keeping." The chief design of relating it was to illustrate the principle, "that there are seasons when impressions may be made on the minds of the young, much more favourable than others." The reason is, that there are times when some incident occurs, which excites the attention and curiosity of children to such a degree, as to bring their minds into a posture to receive and retain whatever impression may be made upon them. Such incidents are frequently occurring, not only in the school-room, but in the family. There the little infant philosopher is often observed to be excited to an amusing degree of curiosity and interest by the occurrence of some new incident, or by the discovery of some combination of the objects of art or nature around him. Let every mother, teacher, and guardian of the young, watch for opportunities of this nature, and not fail to improve them, to inculcate whatever may be useful to children, but especially to correct all wrong habits of thinking and feeling in regard to those poor and distressed objects, who are entitled only to our tender sympathy and benevolent regard.

Pastor.

"It was a chilly day of winter, and we were all seated in a comfortable school-room. A man of most wretched appearance was seen passing by, drawing a hand sled, on which were several bundles of woollen rags, the remnants of garments worn till they could be of no further use. He was clad in those but little better, and was apparently so weak as to be scarcely able to draw his sled. Some looked out of the window and began to laugh; the instructor saw him, and remarked, the school may rise and look at the wretched man passing by. All did so, and nearly all were diverted to laughter. After all had seen, the master told them they might take their seats, and then remarked—"I was willing you should look at that man; but possibly my object was very different from yours, as I see the effect on your feelings was different from what was produced on mine. This miserable man you may at once perceive is crazy. He has bundles of rags on his sled, which perhaps he values, but which can be of no use to him. You perceived he looked pale and emaciated; he was so weak as scarcely to be able to draw his load. He is poorly shielded from the cold of winter, and will probably perish in the snow. Now tell me, my scholars, does this man excite your laughter? He was once a school boy; he was bright and active as any of you; his return from school was welcomed by his joyful parents, and his presence gave pleasure to the youthful throng who met each other in a winter evening for merriment and sport. Look at him now; and can you sport with him who has lost his reason, and in losing that has lost his all?—Should I point out one of you, and be able by looking down into future years, to say to the rest, your associate will be crazy and roam around, a wretched maniac, would you not rather weep than laugh? You saw me affected when I began to speak. I will tell why. I once had a friend; he was dear to me as a brother; he was every thing that I could wish in a friend. The character of his mind was such, as raised his friends' high expectations. I have indeed seldom if ever seen his equal. He could grasp any subject, and what others found difficult, only served as amusement for him. I have many of his letters which would not disgrace any educated man, although written by him when he was a school boy. I expected to see him lead in the affairs of men, and that his opinions would be quoted by others. I saw him after an absence of two years; where, do you ask? It was in a cage, and even then he was chained!! He was a maniac of the most decided character. The moment he saw me, he seized my hand and left on it the impression of his own, for it was divested of the skin, by constantly rubbing it on the other. For years he has wandered about, when it was safe to liberate him. But he is now and ever will be insane.

"I have known sorrow; I have seen friends die that were as dear as friends could be; but that hour that I sat by the confined and crazy Burnet, *was an hour of the greatest anguish that I ever knew.* Remember, my pupils, from what has passed this hour, to render unfeigned thanks to God for continuing your reason hitherto, and if ever again you are disposed to laugh, when a crazy man passes, remember what may be your own condition hereafter."

From the Genius of Temperance.

HOW ANY MAN MAY BE INDEPENDENT.

Not long after Benjamin Franklin had commenced editor of a newspaper, he noticed with considerable freedom the public conduct of one or two influential persons in Philadelphia. This circumstance was regarded by some of his patrons with disapprobation, and induced one of them to convey to Franklin the opinion of his friends with regard to it. The doctor listened with patience to the reproof, and begged the favour of his friend's company at supper, on an evening which he named; at the same time requesting that the other gentlemen who were dissatisfied with him should also attend. The doctor received his friends cordially; his editorial conduct was canvassed, and some advice given. Supper was at last announced, and the guests invited to an adjoining room. The table was only supplied with two puddings, and a stone pitcher filled with water. All were helped; none could eat but the doctor. He partook freely of the pudding, and urged his friends to do the same; but it was out of the question; they tasted and tried in vain. When their host saw the difficulty unconquerable, he rose and addressed them:—"My friends, any one who can live on saw-dust pudding and water, as I can, needs no man's patronage."

As it was in Franklin's day, so it is now. The only way for an editor to be independent is to economise. The editor who floats on the surface of popular opinion; who encourages, both by precept and practice, the follies and vices of the day; who never takes a bold stand against a public evil, till the evil itself becomes unpopular; and who is careful not to offend the feelings or cross the views of the influential; may keep his coach and servants, and live in princely style. But the one who takes a different course, must go oftener to the *saw-mill* than he does to the *grist-mill*, for his daily bread.

From the Evangelist.

"O DEAR! MY WATCH WAS THREE MINUTES TOO SLOW."

A few days ago, I accompanied a friend who was leaving the city, to the steam-boat. We were a few moments before the time, and it was curious to witness the different sensations and actions of the busy multitude before us. One class had got their baggage on board and safely deposited, and were quietly awaiting the moment of their departure. Another class were hurrying and bustling to get on board; rudely jostling and crowding each other, giving no attention to the wants or comfort of their fellow travellers, but every one intent on effecting his own purpose, without regard to the feelings or wishes of others. As the moment for departure approached, the confusion increased, till at length the captain gave orders to cast off the fasts; the machinery was put in motion and the boat departed. I now observed a great commotion among the crowd upon the shore, and approaching to discover the cause, I beheld a corpulent old gentleman, pushing his way to the shore, in a state of profuse prespiration, and with extreme anxiety manifested in his countenance, exclaiming, "O dear! my watch was three minutes too slow."

As I retired from the crowd, and returned home, I could not help reflecting upon the scene I had just witnessed, and comparing it in my mind to the great drama of human life. The cold indifference which some men manifest to every thing but their own private interest; the hurry and confusion of business which leaves no time for reflection, and the dangers which await us when we put off to a future period what ought to be done *now*, were all acted out before me in miniature.

When I see a minister of the gospel conforming to the vanities of the world; whose sermons are mere moral or philosophical essays, and whose weekly lecture is upon mechanism or popular education, I would say to his hearers, take care; you are trusting to a *false watch*, and are in danger of making shipwreck on the great voyage from time to eternity.

When I see a man hesitating about the performance of a known duty, because it may subject him to a little inconvenience or reproach, I would say, beware, my friend, death may knock at your door and find your watch *three minutes too slow.*

We are now all standing on the shores of time; an ark of safety has been provided to carry us to the haven of eternal bliss; the time of sailing is perfectly uncertain, and it is of infinite consequence to us to see to it that our *watch* do not deceive us. Let all who intend to be passengers *be on board in season.*

Y.

THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

The whole secret of choosing well in matrimony may be taught in three words—*Explore the character.* A violent love-fit is always the result of ignorance; for there is not a daughter of Eve that has merit sufficient to justify romantic love, though thousands and thousands may reasonably inspire that gentle esteem, which is infinitely better. A woman-worshipper and woman-hater both derive their mistakes from ignorance of the female world; for if the characters of women were thoroughly understood, they would be found too good to be hated, and yet not good enough to be idolised.—*Chris. Her.*

VANITY.

The most lasting families have only their seasons, more or less, of a certain constitutional strength. They have their spring and summer sunshine glare, their wane, decline, and death; they flourish and shine perhaps for ages. At last they sicken, their light grows pale, and at a crisis when the offsetts are withered and the old stock is blasted, the whole tribe disappears. There are limits ordained to every thing under the sun. Man will not abide in honour. Of all human vanities, family pride is the weakest. Reader, go thy way; secure thy name in the book of life, where the page fades not, nor the title alters nor expires; leave the rest to heralds and the parish register.—*Borlase.*

Moderation may be considered as a tree, of which the roof is contentment, and the fruit repose.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

From the Connecticut Journal.

TOOTH-ACHE.

Much has been said and written about *tooth-ache*, and a great many remedies proposed as certain cures, without proceeding to the dernier resort, *cold iron.* But maugre all their pretended merits, the frequent recourse had to the last mentioned painful operation, attests but too strongly the fallibility of all the rest.

Some considerable experience on this subject, both in my own person and in others, enables me to suggest a few hints which may be useful to such as have unsound teeth.

Teeth rarely ache unless they are carious or defective; but when defective they are *very liable* to ache, though not invariably. Any who will take the trouble to inquire for themselves, may readily find dozens of defective teeth which *never have ached*, while others, very slightly defective, will become extremely painful. There must then be a cause for the aching, aside from the circumstance of their being carious. What is it? In nine cases out of ten, at least, I believe the cause to be some foreign substance lodged in the carious cavity of the tooth. A part of a morsel of meat, or perhaps a seed or two of some berry, or a portion of almost any substance which a person customarily eats, allowed to remain in the hollow of a tooth, for any considerable time, putrefies speedily, and is very sure to cause severe and continued pain in a defective tooth. Remove the foreign substance, and in many, very many, cases, the pain will cease. I believe it always will do so, if removed immediately or as soon as the pain commences. To do this is not so difficult as it often is to persuade people that they have not already done it. But what a remedy for a dentist to prescribe! He might easier persuade a gentleman to have half the teeth in his head pulled out by the roots, than convince him that such a simple direction will benefit him. Besides, he will be most surely met by the *knock down* argument of "I always keep my teeth clean, sir," accompanied by a look which seems to ask, "do you think me a sloven?" as if the operation for cleansing teeth while sound were all-sufficient. Here lies the mistake. The brushing, and even the passing of a tooth-pick between the different teeth, no more removes the offensive matter from a decayed tooth, than sweeping the platform is the clearing out of a foul well. The cavity of the tooth must be thoroughly explored with a tooth-pick; one of silver answers very well, and does not injure the teeth. Whalebone, tortoise shell, and goose-quill, are too limber, or soon become so, on being moistened with saliva. Search carefully every nook and cranny of the defective spot, and poke out every thing therein which is not actually a part of the tooth itself; repeat this operation directly after each meal, and even should you eat no more than an apple between meals, do it after this also, rinsing the mouth with warmish water after each operation, and hollow teeth will scarcely be more liable to ache than if they were sound. Every person who has a defective tooth, and does not wish to feel the twist of the *turnkey*, should follow these or similar directions. It will generally prevent, and often cure the pain when present.

These directions are based upon experience. I have extracted some teeth in my day, and, when first removed from the jaw, have found at least nine tenths of such as were extracted on account of their being painful, filled or partly filled with foreign matter. Very often small seeds, crowded down to the very bottom of the cavity, so deep as to elude any common tooth-picking operation, have been found and removed after extraction. The putrid odour of the breath, caused by decayed teeth, is a subject of common observation. This odour is not from the tooth itself or from the gums, unless they be diseased, but it is from the contents of the cavities of the teeth, and from these only. It is even surprising in how short a time the putrefying process takes place in the contents of the hollow teeth.

DENTES.

ROBERT HALL'S WORKS.

A correspondent has sent us a communication respecting the works of Robert Hall, with the hope that some American publisher might be induced to undertake the publication of a complete edition in this country. It gives us great pleasure to be able to inform our correspondent, that the Messrs. Carvills, of New-York, have already engaged in this undertaking, and that a complete edition of Robert Hall's Works is now in the Codman press, at Andover, and will be published soon, under the superintendence of an editor every way qualified for the task. *Boston Recorder.*

Malcom's Bible Dictionary.—A third edition of this compendious volume is just issued from the press of Messrs. Lincoln & Edmonds. Two large editions have been sold in six months.

Several papers have reported that Rev. Dr. Porter has resigned the presidency of the theological seminary at Andover. "This," says the Boston Recorder, "is a mistake.—Dr. P. has resigned the professorship of rhetoric, but retains the presidency."

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-4	Hoboken	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh*	do	Jersey City,	do
Orange County	do	State, Trenton	do
Catskill	do	All others	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy*	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County	do	York	1-2
Mohawk	do	Chester County	3-8
Utica	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva	do	Reading	do
Auburn	do	Pittsburgh	1
Ontario	do	Gettysburgh	do
Central	do	Chambersburgh	do
Chenango	do	Carlisle	do
Ithaca	do	Lancaster	do
Ogdensburgh	do	Greensburgh	do
Jefferson County	do	Brownville	do
Wayne County	do	Silver Lake	50
Rochester	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingston County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks	3-8
Greene County	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland	do
Plattsburgh	do	Princess Ann	do
Niagara	do	Elkton	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath	1-2	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Waterville	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine	broken	Franklin	do
Wiscasset	do	All others	3-4
Kennebeck	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville	do
Essex, Salem	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster	do
All others	3-8	St. Clairsville	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant	do
Norwich Bank	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus	do
Derby	do	Others uncertain or broken	
All others	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket	broken	Michigan	1
All others	3-8	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

STEAM SCOURING AND SPONGING CLOTHES,

OPPOSITE the Old Stand, one door below E. Cross' Marble Factory, by R. & W. Paul.

The public will please to take notice that my brother has arrived from Paris, with a new style of cleaning clothes, different from any in the United States.

R. PAUL.

N. B.—Wm. Paul hopes that by his steady attendance, and experience in business—having scoured seven years in Paris—that he will receive a share of public patronage, at his present stand, in company with his brother. He can clean Linen as well as Woollen Cloth; also, Silks, Cassimeres, and Cashmeres, and all kinds of apparel. Old and faded garments will be brought to their original color, and warranted not to fade again.

☞ The public are hereby warned to beware of John Granison, as we shall not be accountable for clothes damaged by him in scouring or coloring.

Utica, Oct. 5, 1830. ROBERT PAUL, WILLIAM PAUL.

By order of James Dean, Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Oneida, all the creditors of *Asa Campbell*, an insolvent debtor, are required to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in Utica, in the county of Oneida, on the 10th day of November next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be thereafter exempted from all arrest or imprisonment, agreeably to the provisions of the revised statutes relating to "voluntary assignments by an insolvent, for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment."

Dated the 25th day of September, 1830.

39w6 ASA CAMPBELL, *Insolvent.*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 2000lbs.	$108 25a	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	116 12a	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb.	6a8	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal.	34a35
Havana	10a12	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java	13a14	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed,	83a85
Upland	10a13	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana	11a14	Beef, mess, bbl.	9 50a9 75
Alabama	10a13	—— prime	5 75a6 00
Feathers.		Pork, mess	15 00a15 50
Live American	34a36	—— prime	10 00a10 37
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	2 25a2 37	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale	1 50a	Hog's Lard	10a12
Pickled, bbl.	2 50a3 00	Cheese	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	5 00a	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a8 75	Prime, 100lbs.	2 25a2 75
Herring	2 87a2 94	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb.	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	5 06a5 12	Havana, white, lb.	11a14
Western (canal)	5 18a5 37	—— brown	8a9
Rye flour	3 37a3 50	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 75a	Loaf	17a19
Grain.		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	97a1 00	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 00a1 04	American, lb.	6a7
Rye	64a66	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	63a65	Bohea, lb.	32a34
Oats	28a36	Souchong	44a75
Barley	56a58	Hyson-skin	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson	85a1 12
La Plata, lb.	15a16	Gunpowder	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial	1 00a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb.	9a	Richmond, lb.	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba	14a22
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a2 25
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L. P.	82a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	25 00a30 00	—— pulled	50a60
Staves, pipe	42 00a43 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd.	33 00a34 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl.	25 00a26 00	American Hatter's	20a28

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 21

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Secretary's Office, Albany, July 22, 1830.—Sir—I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election in this state, to be holden on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are to be elected. And also, that a Senator is to be chosen in the Fifth Senate District, in the place of Truman Enos, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. A. C. FLAGG, Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of Oneida County.

N. B.—Representatives to Congress and Members of Assembly are also to be chosen at the general election. All vacancies, except in the office of Justice of the Peace, are to be supplied according to the requirements of section 8, title 2, of the election law.

Sheriff's Office, Oneida County, August 6th, 1830.

The Supervisors and Inspectors of Elections, in and for Oneida county, will please take notice of the above.

34 JOHN E. HINMAN, Sheriff.

DR. ATTRIDGE'S TINCTURE,

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

THIS medicine is offered to the public as an effectual remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all Asthmatic Complaints. The discovery of this medicine has been the effect of long and attentive study, and is now made public from the most decided conviction, founded on ample experience, of its power in eradicating this disease, after all other medicine has failed.

Thousands are lingering under this disease in some form, sinking to the grave without a remedy, whom this medicine would certainly restore to perfect health and vigour. Its safety and innocence has been fully attested, so that it may be administered to the tenderest infant. It has been recommended by several of the most distinguished physicians in America, who admit that a more important discovery in medical science has never been made. Its best recommendation is the trial of a single bottle. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery. Humanity makes it a duty.

Desirous that this medicine may not be numbered with the host of quack medicines constantly offered to the public to cure all diseases, it will be sold at C. F. Stradling's, (late Tutts') Patent, Public and Genuine Medicine Warehouse, South gate, Royal Exchange, leading from Cornhill, and at Mr. Ward's, 324 Holborn, near Middle Row, London.

Sold by appointment, at the stores of WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and J. B. MARCHISI, Utica. 39

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to No. 39, Genesee st. where he will keep Dr. Roberts' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of Hitchcock & Swan, J. & W. Williams, Warner & Harvey, and H. Storrs & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulnes in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September,* 1830.

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica. *Utica, February,* 1830. 51

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypockondria, Hysteries, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediateiy; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

Dr. Hitchcock—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street, Utica. *July* 28, 1829. 30

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon briliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas ronge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street. *Utica, July* 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica. *July* 28, 1830. L. HOLBROOK.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first three months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.